

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

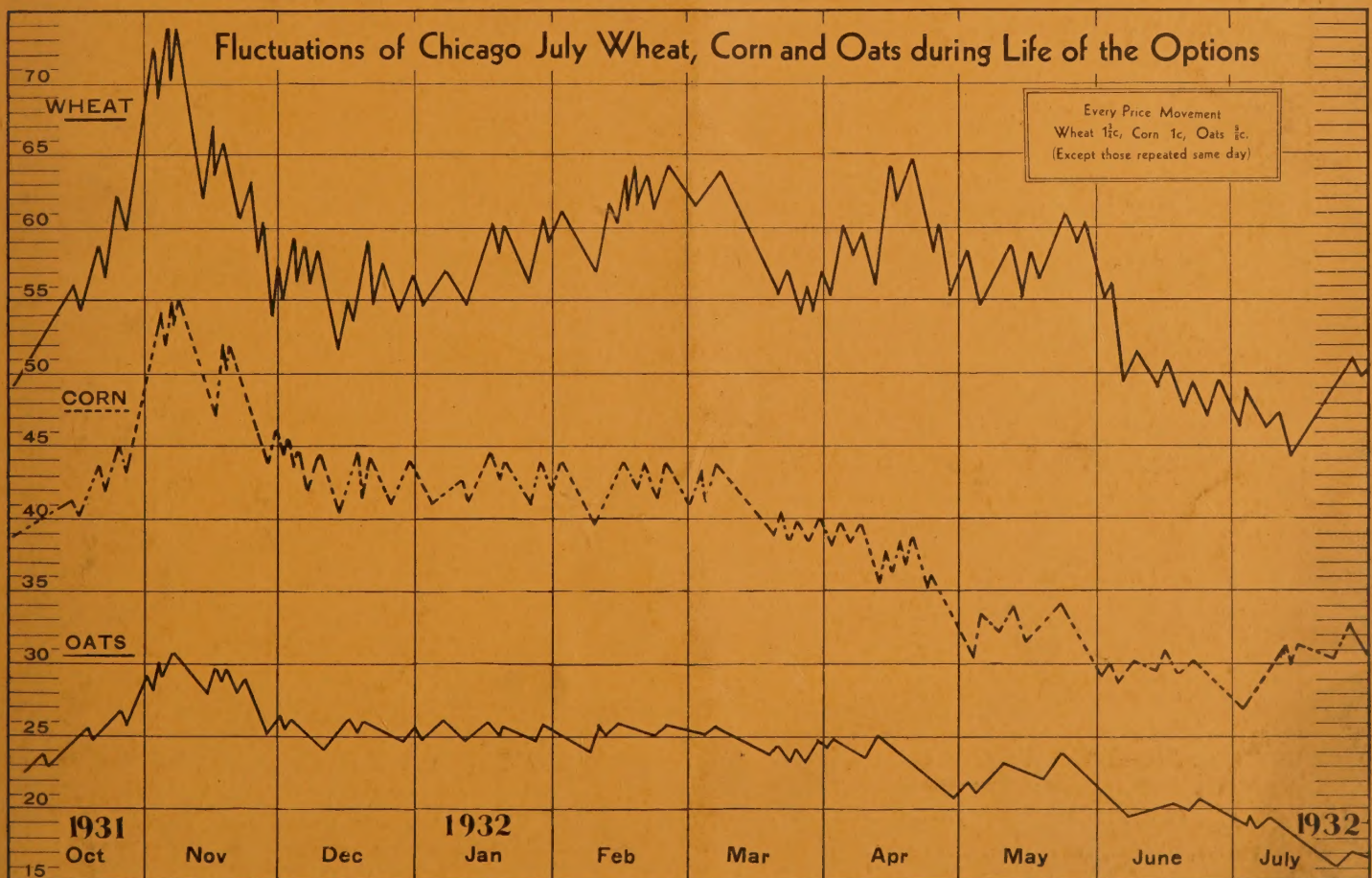
CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

In This Number

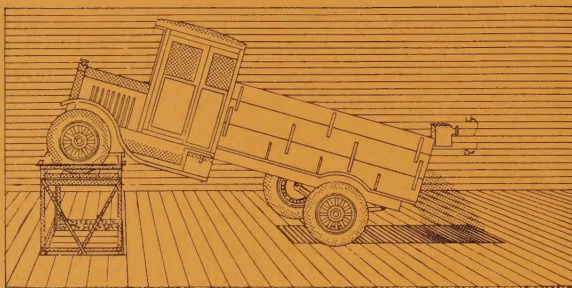
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All-Steel Electric Truck Lift

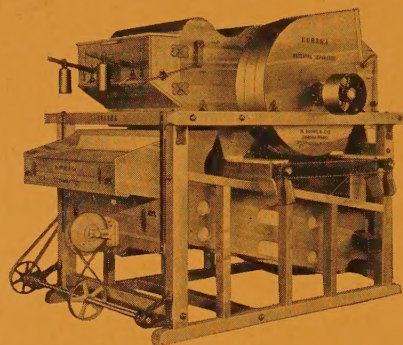


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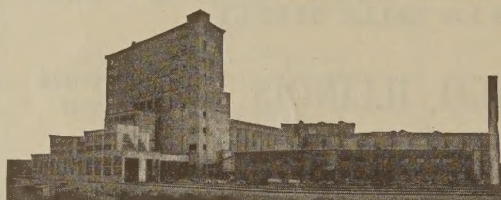
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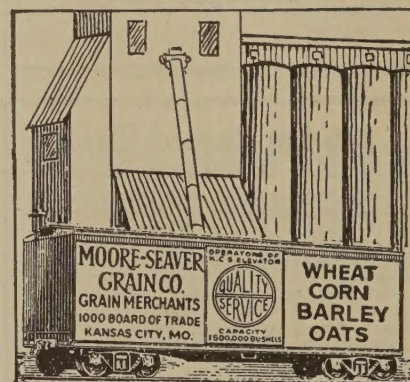
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If you would avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs one and returns the other.

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Total Storage 3,000,000 bus.

Milling Wheat a Specialty

When writing advertisers mention Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. By so doing you help both yourself and the publication.

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Let the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated your message bear, To progressive grain and feed dealers everywhere.

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Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Association, Alton, Ill.	\$1,194,444.52
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1902 MARCH — APRIL — MAY 1932

Time for WINDSTORM INSURANCE

Write for the "TRI-STATE SAVING PLAN" for Grain
Elevators and other Mercantile Property

Also Residence Property insured against Fire and Windstorm

E. H. Moreland, Secretary Luverne, Minn.

Record of Cars Shipped

This double page form is designed especially for country shippers in keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station or to any firm. On each double page are the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount, Freight, Other Charges, Remarks.

The book is 9½ x 12 inches, and contains 160 pages of ledger paper, 29 lines to each page, and has spaces for recording the foregoing facts regarding 2320 carloads. It is well bound in strong boards with karetol back and corners.

Order Form 385. Price, \$3.00.

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Consolidated

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and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. It reaches them twice each month.

ELLIS DRIERS

Known the world over for reliability and perfection of product. Direct Heat—Indirect Heat—And Steam Heat. Also . . .

A complete line of Rotary Driers and Feeders for mill and feed plants.

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For

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best and most reliable information is
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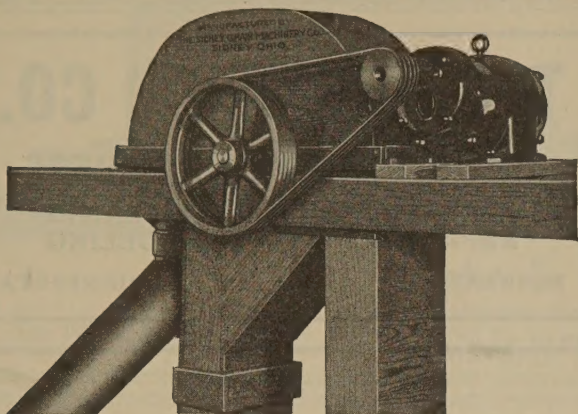
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Have You Seed For Sale?

Do You Wish To Buy Seed?

See our "Seeds For Sale—
Wanted" Department
This Number.

NEW SIDNEY HEAD DRIVE



The new SIDNEY HEAD DRIVE, a complete unit of motor, enclosed spur gear, V belt and backstop, is safe, silent, rugged and efficient, will deliver maximum capacity and can be purchased at considerable saving over many other drives. Head Shaft and motor SKF equipped. Silent gears or cog belt furnished with no additional expense.

SIDNEY GRAIN MACHINERY CO.
SIDNEY, OHIO

WHAT DO YOU NEED?

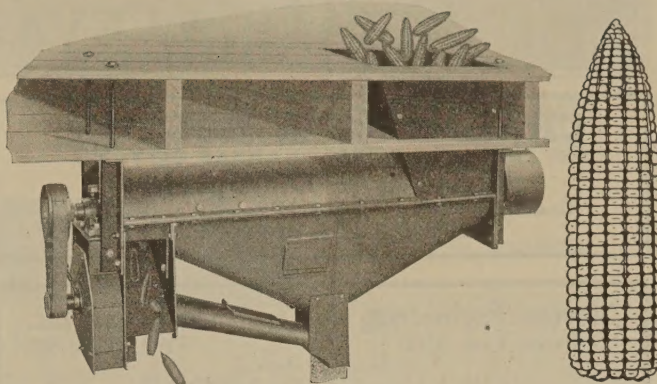
to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

Account Books	Head Drive
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Bin Valves	Mustard Seed Separator
Bleachers and Purifiers	Oat Clipper
Boots	Oat Huller
Buckets	Plans of Grain Elevators
Car Liners	Portable Elevator
Car Loader	Power {Oil Engine
Car {Puller	{Motors
Car {Pusher	Power Shovel
Car Seals	Railroad Claim Books
Cipher Codes	Renewable Fuse
Claim (R. R.) Collection	Rope Drive
Clover Huller	Safety Steel Sash
Coal Conveyor	Sample Envelopes
Corn Cracker	Scales {Truck
Conveying Machinery	{Hopper
Distributor	{Automatic
Dockage Tester	Scale Tickets
Dump	Scarifying Machine
Dust Collector	Screw Conveyor
Dust Protector	Seed Treating {Machine
Elevator Leg	{Chemicals
Elevator Paint	Separator
Feed Formulas	Sheller
Feed Ingredients	Siding-Roofing {Asbestos
Feed Mixer {Dry	{Steel or Zinc
{Molasses	Silent Chain Drive
Feed Mill	Speed Reduction Units
Fire Barrels	Spouting
Fire Extinguishers	Storage Tanks
Friction Clutch	Testing Apparatus
Grain Cleaner	Transmission Machinery
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Grain Tables	Weevil Exterminator
Hammer Mill	Wheat Washer

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

INFORMATION BUREAU

Grain & Feed Journals, 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago



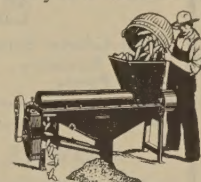
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(Statement by Gengnagel & Son)

It may be hard for you to believe that you can get any sheller to go as long as sixteen years without repairs but you'll understand that it's possible when you know how simple the Triumph is made.

Practically all parts are unbreakable electric welded steel. It runs on Timken Roller Bearings and takes only five horsepower to turn out one hundred bushels of shelled corn per hour.

You'll be good to your pocket book if you find out about the Triumph before you buy a sheller. We have an interesting booklet for you. It's free. Send for it today.



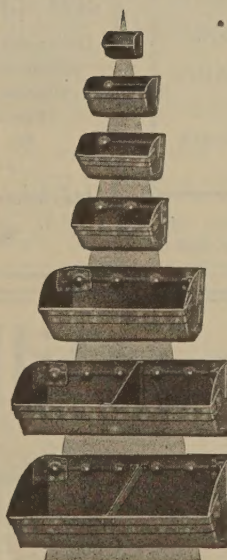
Style A stands on the floor.

THE C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO., 6248 Harvard Ave., Cleveland, O.
Representatives for the Dominion of Canada: Peacock Brothers Limited, Montreal

TRIUMPH SHELLER

HANGS UNDER THE FLOOR OR SETS ON THE FLOOR.

dp SUPERIOR ok CUPS



Use them for the greater efficiency of your elevator.

**GUARANTEED
LARGER
CAPACITY**

Our Engineering Department is at your service.

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Engineers — Constructors

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Grain Elevators
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NOW IS THE TIME

to build or overhaul your elevator. Costs of labor and material were never lower.

Let us quote on your work.

Reliance Construction Co.

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Protects Your Grain

Estimates cheerfully given.

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Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses, Feed Plants

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Designers and Builders of modern, efficient grain elevators, feed plants, and associated buildings. Every plant designed to best suit individual requirements.

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Designers and Builders of GOOD ELEVATORS

Let us furnish your machinery

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CRAMER ELEVATORS

are preferred elevators because each is designed and built to fit the individual needs of the owners.

W. H. Cramer Construction Co.

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Plans and Specifications Furnished

I do not see how any up-to-date concern can get along without your splendid paper.—W. T. Giese, Helena, Mont.



Millions of Bushels

(11,000,000)

Fast Operation

Designed and Built by

McKenzie-Hague Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.,

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

17 Dartmouth Street, London, England



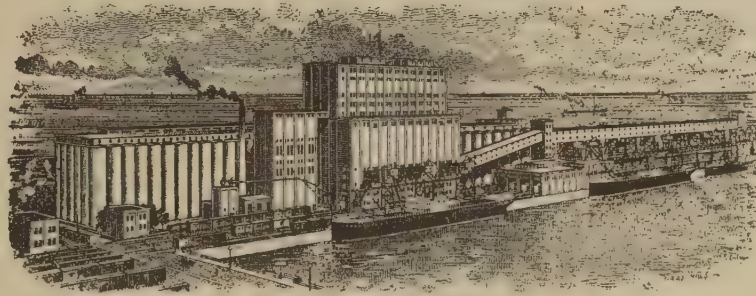
GALVESTON WHARF COMPANY'S NEW ELEVATOR "B"

Capacity 6,000,000 Bushels

This Elevator Designed and Construction
Supervised by

HORNER & WYATT

Consulting Engineers to the Grain Trade
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*Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels*

*Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
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VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.



Saskatchewan Pool Elevator No. 7

Port Arthur, Ont.

*Largest single Elevator Contract ever awarded, recently erected by us
in record time*

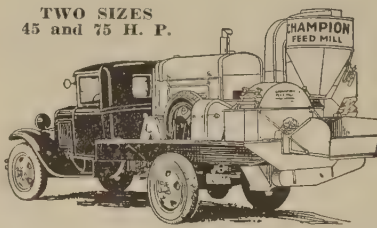
THE BARNETT-McQUEEN CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

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Duluth, Minn.

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TWO SIZES
45 and 75 H. P.



AN INSTANT "HIT"—THE NEW CHAMPION
Buyers everywhere put their stamp of approval on the NEW CHAMPION. It is the only portable feed mill built exclusively for portable use—it's not a stationary hammermill and engine mounted on a truck.

Outstanding conveniences such as direct-connected engine, low center of gravity, large waist-high feed hopper, swinging feed elevator, durable arc-welded construction and light weight, added to its greater capacity of **BETTER GRINDING**, make it the mill that you should buy. Don't buy until you see the Champion and get **NEW LOW PRICES**.

CHAMPION PORTABLE MILL COMPANY
1088 Tenth Ave. S. E. Minneapolis, Minn.

To BUY or SELL RENT or LEASE an ELEVATOR

Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale" columns of the **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**, of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.

Elevator Boot

Ball Bearing, Low Intake, Non-chokeable, Automatic Takeups, 20" Diameter Pulley, Large Capacity.

Use Rubber Covered Cup Belt—It Pays

WHITE ★ STAR ★ COMPANY
Wichita, Kansas

Headquarters for
GOOD ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT



Duplicating Scale Ticket Book

A labor saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so all carbon or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

This book contains 200 leaves, 100 white bond, machine perforated leaves bearing 800 tickets of form shown, interleaved with 100 blank manila sheets. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8½x11 inches. Order Form 62. Price, \$1.60, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 3 lbs.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

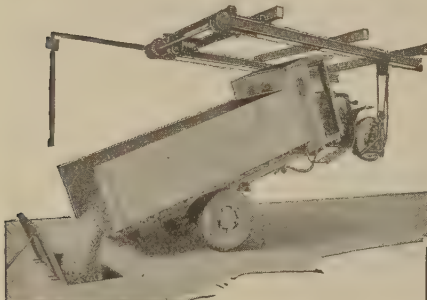
Bought of _____ 19__	
Load of _____	
Price _____ per cwt.	Gross _____ lbs.
Price _____ per bu.	Tare _____ lbs.
Driver—On. Off.	Net _____ lbs.
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One-fourth actual size.

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McMillin Truck Dump

For Electrical Power



All mechanism overhead of driveway.
Installation cost is reasonable.
Ample capacity for the largest loads.
Complete control while operating.
Safe and speedy operation.
Furnish either wheel hooks or rack.
By extending track you can dump into any number of dump doors.
No connection with driveway floor or scales.
For complete descriptive circular including drawings for installation and prices

Address

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—Hand Power and Electric—
MANLIFTS, DUMB WAITERS
ELECTRIC CONVERTERS for hand elevators. Our product is unsurpassed for efficiency and general reliability. When enquiring for estimate, state kind of elevator wanted, capacity, size, platform travel and height of hatch.

Sidney Elevator Mfg. Co., (Miami St.) Sidney, Ohio

When in Minneapolis
Stay at

The NEW NICOLLET HOTEL

Opposite Tourist Bureau on
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The Northwest's Finest Hotel.
600 rooms with bath or
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Every room an outside room.
Largest and Finest Ballroom
in the Northwest.

Rates:

59 Rooms at \$2.00	257 Rooms at \$3.50
68 Rooms at \$2.50	41 Rooms at \$4.00
84 Rooms at \$3.00	38 Rooms at \$5.00
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MAIN DINING ROOM COFFEE SHOP

3 Blocks from both Depots, Retail Center and Wholesale Center.
W. B. CLARK, Mgr.

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge

H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



Safety Sample Envelopes

for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size, 4½x7 inches. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred, or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred, f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Leaking Car Report Blanks

bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating reporting specific places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on Goldenrod bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Weight, 3 ounces. Price, 40c a pad; three for \$1.00. Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Your Elevator's Wants Are Supplied in These Columns

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

TEN IOWA AND ILLINOIS Elevators for sale, will sell one or all. Priced for quick sale. O. A. Talbott, Keokuk, Iowa.

Every penny invested in a Journal "Wanted—For Sale" ad returns an amazing per cent of profit.

N. W. OHIO—7,000 bu. elevator for sale; electrically equipped; new hammer mill and feed mixer; good grain and side line business. Address 69Q11 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS—Five elevators for sale, with lumber, coal and sidelines; will sell one or all. Low price for quick sale to close estate. Big crop. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Company, Sycamore, Ill.

INDIANA—On account of ill-health have concluded to sell our Camden elevator; modern up-to-date equipment for feed grinding and handling grain; right price; easy terms. Urmston Elevators, Inc., Anderson, Ind.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—30,000 bu. elevator for sale; best condition; truck dump; automatic scale; manlift; only elevator at station; nice 6-room bungalow and 5 lots for cow, hogs and chickens; chance to make \$8,000 annually. For price write 69P4, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

SOUTH DAKOTA—35,000 bus. cribbed elevator for sale, on Milwaukee Ry. in southeastern S. D. Equipped with new 15-ton Howe truck scale, Strong-Scott air dump, manlift, grain cleaner, feed warehouse built adjoining and also 10x10x40 ft. cornerrib. Property must be sold at once. Lars Olson Elvtr. Co., Gayville, S. D.

TEXAS—Oldest established grain concern in Texas for sale due to settling an estate. Bulk storage approximately 100,000 bus.; flat storage about 200,000 bus.; good town; splendid railway service and transit privileges. Also other business properties in Waco. Will consider trading for land in Panhandle of Texas. Address Early Grain & Seed Co., Waco, Tex., or Allen Early, Executor, Eugene Early Estate, Amarillo, Tex.

INDIANA—30,000 bus. elevator for sale, electrically equipped, truck dump, grinder, mixer, etc. All in fine condition; usual side-lines; situated North Central Ind. on private ground; fine grain country; no competition; 175,000 bus. annually; low electric rate; priced right. If you want a really good house well located and enjoying good business, see this one. Dutches & Dowling, Logansport, Ind., Box 403. Phone 782.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business. USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

NEBRASKA—A BARGAIN. Elevator, grain produce and feed; three railroads; 25 miles from Lincoln, Neb.; population 2,800. Address John Q. Herrold Grain Co., Seward, Neb.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

MINNESOTA cleaning and transfer elevator for sale; 130,000 bushels; three track scales; good cleaning machinery; electric power good condition. Excellent transit location; fine dairy territory. Bargain easy terms payment. Write 66B6, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Illinois.

COLORADO—16,000 bu. elevator and 4,000 bu. bean house for sale; on C.B.&Q.; good grain and bean territory; Fairbanks ball bearing scales and 15-h.p. engine; Winters dump; no competition; good coal business; four car coal shed; built eight years. Address 68M10 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

TWO INDIANA ELEVATORS FOR SALE

Piercton, on Penna. R. R., good house, coal—Feed.

Auburn, on Penna. R. R., good house, Feed. Sell right quick for cash—no trade.

Write Kraus & Apflebaum, Inc., 912 Old First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WESTERN SOUTH DAKOTA Elevator for sale; small elevator in good condition, new equipment, located at Sturgis, S. D., in heart of largest grain producing section of the Black Hills. Showed a good profit with \$45,000 total sales last year. Big crop coming on and should show a nice profit this coming year. McMahon Company, Rapid City, South Dakota.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

GRAIN STORAGE

CAIRO, ILL.—We have available 80,000 bushels concrete grain storage for six months or more, basis one cent per bushel per month. Hastings-Stout Co., Cairo, Ill.

WAREHOUSE & ELEVATOR FOR SALE

APPLE CREEK, OHIO—Fully equipped warehouse for sale, located in center of fine farming community in Ohio's richest agricultural county. Three story warehouse 100 ft. by 40 ft. completely equipped with grinders, crushers, mixers, scales and elevator. To be sold by Receiver at public auction at Apple Creek, Ohio, August 27th, 1932, at 2:00 o'clock P. M.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS FOR LEASE

OKLAHOMA—Two Frisco elevators for lease; only elevators in towns; good corn crop—wheat—coal. Address 69Q3, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MILL WANTED

FEED MILL WANTED in Wisconsin, doing good business year around. Frank Ruch, 263 So. Marr St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

ELEVATOR BROKERS

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. McGuire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE

MISSOURI—50-Bbl. Flour Mill for sale, operating; good business; fine location; live Ozark R. R. town. J. F. Cornman, Cuba, Mo.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Record of Receipts.—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus., Price, Kind, Seller, Amount," in the order named. Priced at only \$2.50, as is.

Memo of Agreement.—Grain contracts for contracting grain and seed from farmers; is extensively used by grain dealers to avoid taking chances with verbal contracts. Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are also on bond paper. Check bound, 50 sets to a book with two pieces of carbon paper. Order by name, special price 75 cents to close out.

Feed Trade Manual, a reference book for all engaged in the custom grinding and mixing of feeds. Contains hundreds of formulas for all kinds of feed for any section of the country. Data about state feed laws, feedingstuff definitions, weights, ingredient composition and useful facts for the feed industry are also included and indexed. One soiled shelfworn copy, \$1.00 plus postage. Order Feed Manual Special.

Improved Railroad Claim Blanks require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assures prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment. Are printed on bond paper, bound in books, each containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, with two-page index, instructions and summary, with four sheets of carbon. The original is sent to the claim agent, and carbon copy remains in the book, as a record of your claim. Sells for \$2. Have few loosely bound and soiled, one at \$1. four at \$1.25 and two at \$1.50. Order 411-E (overcharge in freight or weight) "Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

FEED MAN wants responsible job; \$50 month; university graduate, business course; 3 years' experience; now employed in feed store. Isaac Moore, Route 2, Boswell, Indiana.

SITUATION WANTED as manager or second man in elevator; 13 yrs. in last place; last 6 yrs. as part owner; age 41; best references. H. A. McVey, R. F. D. No. 3, Westfield, Ind.

WANT POSITION managing elevator; 12 yrs. exper.; both coal and feed sidelines; 8 yrs. in traffic dept. with Penna. R. R.; commission working basis preferred; satisfactory refs. Write 69P3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

DESIRE POSITION in grain business; 12 yrs. exper. as elevator manager; age 35; married; best of references; will go anywhere. Address 69Q14 Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

WANT POSITION as manager of elevator, three years experience in grain and its sidelines. Experience in bookkeeping, collecting and selling. References. Address 68M6, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

NORTHERN ILLINOIS—Only lumber, coal, etc., yard in village; staple stock, steady income, small value buildings; low price close estate. Cash. Grain elevator available for rental. Holcomb-Dutton Lbr. Co., Sycamore, Ill.

HATBORO, PA.—The Phila. Roll Works is for sale due to death of owner; equipped for Roll Grinding and Corrugating; Dawson Improved and Spring and Winter Corrugations; cheap for cash. Write Mrs. C. W. DeMass, Hatboro, Pa.

WHETHER YOU contemplate Shipping, Merchandising, buying or selling grain, either cash or futures, you owe it to yourself to get in touch with The Grain Trend. It will mean money in your pocket. We are accredited experts in grain price movements. Write for free particulars.

The Grain Trend,
309 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

FEED PLANT FOR SALE

CLEVELAND, OHIO—Feed plant for sale, on N. Y. C. R. R., formerly the Lake Shore Elevator; modern concrete house; complete mixing and grinding machinery. W. C. Seaman, 2520 Market Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

MALT PLANT AND ELEVATOR

COLORADO MALT PLANT & ELEVATOR for sale. Capacity 125,000 bus. Fully equipped, ready to operate. Side tracks, kilns, steeping tanks, conveyors, steam heated. Light wines and beers a certainty. Good grain territory. Ready markets. Unusual profits and opportunity for farsighted business man. Colorado Malt & Barley Co., Longmont, Colorado.

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

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MOTORS FOR SALE**ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—

Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

SCALES FOR SALE

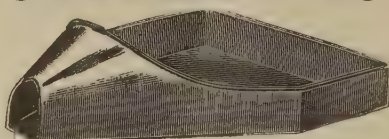
SCALE BARGAINS—1 platform beam scale, cap. 1,000 lbs.; 1 brass hand scale for testing grain wt. per bus.; 1 flat top parcel post scale; 1 Torsion balance laboratory scale; 1 exact scale, glass enclosed; 1—4 ft. brass grain tryer. Priced low for cash. A. P. Diggs, 514 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

TODD PROTECTOGRAPH for sale, in good condition. Will sell for \$8.00 prepaid, cash with order. F. J. Aikenhead, Room 900, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain and Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE PANS

Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", \$2.00 at Chicago.

Seed Size, 1½ x 9 x 11", \$1.65 at Chicago.

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The Federal Octopus

By Sterling E. Edmunds

A survey of the destruction of Constitutional Government and of civil and economic liberty in the United States and the rise of an all-embracing bureaucratic despotism.

Mr. Edmunds says:

"In the place of our peculiar dual system of free government, founded by the fathers to restore their newly-won liberty to them and to their posterity forever—with the federal government bound down by the 'chains' of the Constitution, and the people in their states retaining in themselves all other powers, and governing themselves as autonomous members of the Union in all domestic concerns—we observe that, through three decades of progressive usurpation, the 'chains' of the Constitution have been broken and the powers of the federal government have become practically absolute; that, like a giant octopus at Washington, it has wormed its numberless tentacles around every city and every county, around every hamlet and every home in the land, crushing out civil liberty and self-government, and through the taxing suckers of its ugly prototype, draining the life from all property, from all trade and from all industry."

This volume is a scholarly and intelligibly presented history of the violent change which has taken place in our government, of which every tax-paying and every thinking citizen should inform himself.

Book is paper bound, 122 pages, \$1.00 per copy plus postage.

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Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed on both sides of six cards, size 10¾ x 12¾ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.50. Order 3275Ex.

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Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

Duplicating Contract Book, for the purchase of grain from farmers. Contains 100 originals printed on bond paper and perforated, and 100 duplicates on manila, with ruled spaces on the back for entering amounts delivered, numbered in duplicate. Check bound, size $5\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ inches, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 10DC. Price \$1.15. Weight 1 lb.

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$3.00. Weight $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Scale Ticket Copying Book contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 11$, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 73. Price, \$1.55. Weight 2 lbs.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 352 numbered pages and index, size $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$, and will accommodate 10,382 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.75. Weight 5 lbs.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size $8\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00. Weight 3 Lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12×12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$3.00. Weight $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.50. Weight 3 lbs. Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.50. Weight $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

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**Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated**

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

AIR BLAST CAR LOADER. Guaranteed. A real buy. Write for particulars. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

ROSCOE AJAX—Large Size Oat Huller; late model complete with Westinghouse 10-h.p. 3-phase motor, starter and texrope drive, priced right for quick sale. Box 159, Cumberland, Ia.

USED MACHINERY for sale—Wrecking a 300-barrel flour mill, run until recently. Will sell all or part at salvage prices. Write us your wants. Niagara Lumber Company, Box 252, Saginaw, Michigan.

A REAL BARGAIN—1,000 to 1,500 bus. per hour tri-cleaner for sale for cleaning wheat, oats and corn; equipped with 2-h.p. motor; ready to run; excellent condition. Joseph Janousek, Ellsworth, Kansas.

GRAIN SCALES. Richardson, Fairbanks. Smith Exact Weight Scales. Car Pullers. Three pair high Feed Mills. Driers. Attrition Mills. Bag Closing Machines. Pulleys. Shifting. Hangers. Belting. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

2 Clark Power Shovels; Carter Disc Separator; Magnetic Pulleys; 1 Boss Carloader; Car Pulley; $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5-bu. Automatic Scales; Exact Weight, Hopper and Platform Scales; $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1-ton Vertical Batch Mixers; 1-60' Humphrey Elevator; No. 4 Monitor Cleaner; Several other cleaners; Corn Crackers and Graders; Corn Meal Bolter; Corn Shellers; Cob Crushers; Hammer and Attrition Mills; Corn Cutters; Elevators all sizes; Bag Pilers; Bag Cleaners; 25-h.p. Oil Engine; Motors; 2 and 3 pr. High Rolls; Spiral Steel Conveyor; Jay Bee Hammer Mill; Hangers and Shaftings; Pulleys. Everything for the Elevator and Feed Mill. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Company, Wayland, Michigan.

MACHINES FOR SALE

3-IN-1 EUREKA FEED Mixer for sale, No. 369X; capacity 1 ton; also a No. O Corn Cutter and Grader; a 20" Bauer single disc belt driven attrition mill; and a Boggs Potato Sorter. Will sell at very reasonable price. 69N12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED

ONE PORTABLE GRINDING Outfit with or without truck wanted; price must be right. Swanson-Anderson Co., Oakland, Neb.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest to the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

What have you?

FOR SALE

An Elevator
Machinery
Seeds

Do you want?

An Elevator
Machinery
Position
Partner
Seeds
Help

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED
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readers who would like to know.
Tell them thru a "For Sale & Want" Ad. Costs 25 cents per type line.

The Grain Trade's
accepted medium for "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements is the semi-monthly
Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book

Hauler	Gross	Tare	Net

This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is hauling a number of loads at a time. The above illustrates the half of the sheet which remains in the book. The outer half has the same rulings, but is printed on the other side of the sheet, so that when sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry. Each page has room for 33 loads and is machine perforated down the middle so outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company.

The book is 12 x 12 inches, check bound with canvas back, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of carbon.

Order Form 66. Price \$3.00 at Chicago. Weight, 4 lbs.

Grain & Feed Journals 332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Low Hotel Rates for the National Convention and Feed Exhibit

Low hotel rates have been arranged by the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n for its annual convention, Sept. 19-21, at French Lick, Ind., home of famous mineral waters, and the gathering place for many important conventions.

The French Lick Springs Hotel is operated on the American plan, which sets one figure for the entire hotel service, including room, three meals a day, golf, billiards, swimming and other amusements supplied by the hotel. This is a distinct advantage, because when the rate is figured it leaves less than usual to pay.

Rates that have been arranged are: For rooms facing the court, single, without bath, with meals, \$6 per day; double, with meals, \$5.50 per day for each person. For rooms facing the outside, single, without bath, with meals, \$7.50 per day; double, with meals, \$7 per person. For rooms facing the outside, single, with bath and meals, \$9; double, with meals, \$8.50 per person.

Something should be said about the meals, three of them a day, that are included in this rate. They are not ordinary meals at all, but savory, garlanded dishes prepared to entice and satisfy the jaded appetite. If the way of a maid with a man is thru his stomach, the way of this hotel will make every person who attends want to come back for more.

Country grain and feed dealers will find attending the national convention an economical vacation. If they double up in the rooms, appearing on the scene the morning of the first day, they will be able to attend all the attractive features of the convention on two days' hotel expense.

The free list includes several attractions that will meet with quick approval, such as three splendid golf courses, two of them 18 hole courses, the other a 9. One course is especially designed for the novice at the game, where the fairways are long and straight, the greens level. Another is a difficult course for the experienced player who wants the sport of attempting almost impossible shots, over water hazards and

bunkers, around difficult dog-legs, thru narrow passageways between woodlots.

The swimming pool and the showers are part of the service supplied. Waters from the famous medicinal springs of French Lick are served throughout this famous hostelry, and their curative powers will fill the depression-weighted heart with new hope and new vigor.

There are bridge tables and bridge teas for the wives and the sweethearts of grain dealers and guests. The men are not necessarily excluded, and maybe it would do a lot of us good to learn by experience why an Englishman likes his tea. An orchestra will be at the service of the convention at all times so those who love to practice familiar and unfamiliar steps, will have every opportunity.

A riding academy is located close to the hotel which may please those who like a brisk morning canter along the bridle paths.

In addition to the many features of entertainment offered by the hotel, an extensive program of entertainment is being offered by the Indianapolis Board of Trade which is host for the convention. This will include a banquet, dance, golf, bridge and a horse-shoe pitching contest.

A prize guessing exhibition of Mrs. Hyde's Wax Works will be in the Exhibition Hall. The latter is a departure from ordinary prize contests in that it will test the familiarity of the contesting assemblage with the blundering political figures that created the Farm Board and foisted it upon the defenseless producers and marketers of the country.

Time will be available for close examination of the many exhibits of feed grinding and mixing equipment and feed ingredients in the Exhibition Hall under the Convention Hall, which will be one of the attractive features of the convention.

Monday afternoon a professional entertainer will put on a 3-hour field day program offering the latest depression-proof entertainment.

Monday night the annual entertainment and

dance will take place, a gala feature with which old convention followers are familiar. Tuesday night everyone will attend the Annual Banquet.

Only the mornings of the three days of the convention will be devoted to business sessions. The afternoons, as at past successful conventions, old and new friends will renew contacts and enjoy together the many happy features especially provided for their entertainment.

Farm Co-operatives Losing Identity

The C. E. Huff National Grain Corporation is making effective use of the \$16,000,000 borrowed of the taxpayers in absorbing farm organizations.

Last year it was said to have paid a handsome premium for good will of the Thatcher organization at St. Paul, Minn., and after the sale Thatcher was given a job to move to Washington and act as lobbyist.

In July the Huff pool took over the Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n; and changes in membership representation on the Kansas City Board of Trade reveal that the absorption of the Equity Union Grain Co. is in final stages of completion.

Before the Farm Board there were five co-operatives in the Southwestern territory, and now only two remain that have not been absorbed by the Farmers National or coerced into joining it.

New York Hay & Grain Dealers Will Meet

The New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its 27th annual convention at the Hotel Onondaga, Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 18-19.

Joseph Whitcomb's address the first day will be followed by individual crop reports from delegates. Norman B. Thompson, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, is one of the leading speakers on the program.

Entertainment planned includes an informal dinner the evening of the first day and a special feature for the ladies.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Aug. 8-12. Seed Analysts of North America at Fargo, N. D.

Aug. 18-19. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Onondaga, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 14-15-16. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Americus Hotel, Allentown, Pa.

Sept. 19-21. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

States Will Take Up Corn Borer Control

State officials from Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas attended a meeting in Kansas City last month to consider means of corn borer control, since the federal government, thru loss of appropriation, has ceased its efforts.

Dr. K. C. Sullivan, Missouri Plant Commissioner, presided and told delegates he had been promised cooperation from the departments of agriculture in Nebraska, Texas, Arkansas, Colorado and Minnesota. A plan was broached which would institute a virtual embargo on corn and other grains originating in infested areas.



Airplane View of French Lick Springs Hotel and Grounds. Headquarters for the 36th Annual Convention, Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, AUGUST 10, 1932

THE OPENING of many elevators in the Northwest which have been closed for several years should give much encouragement to grain men of that section.

CLOSE study of the federal grade requirements will enable the shipper to fill his contracts without the costly practice of loading too much "or better" for which he might otherwise obtain a premium.

AN UNUSUAL number of changes in the personnel of elevator operators is noted in this number. With the movement of the new crops, receivers will find the correcting of their old mailing lists more profitable than ever.

LATER CLOSING of the Board of Trade is undesirable from the standpoint of the cash grain men and probably nothing more will be heard of this proposal since its defeat. Practically all of the cash grain received is sold out during the forenoon, and the trade is waiting only for the official closing quotations on which to put out bids. The elevator men and millers are pleased with the support given the cash grain interest in the balloting.

COUNTRY elevator men generally fully recognize the advantage of grading their purchases of grain just as carefully as they know the inspectors in the terminal markets will ultimately grade it. The more care exercised in classifying purchases, the more certain the buyers are to realize a profit from handling the grain.

THE REPORTS in this number of 13 new elevators and annexes and the improvement of 65 other elevators should help to give wavering members of the trade confidence in the future of the business. Farm Board or no Farm Board, country elevator operators are preparing to handle the farmers' grain economically and expeditiously.

WHEN THE U. S. Farm Board and the Canadian Wheat Pool have ceased their efforts to boost the price of North American wheat to consumers, European governments will be disposed to lower their tariff walls and remove their restrictions as to percentage of foreign wheat to be allowed in the production of their people's bread.

THE ROBBERY of three different elevator offices in daylight during the temporary absence of employees reported in this number, emphasizes the necessity of locking the private office and especially the cash drawer against unexpected visits of light fingered gentry. One firm lost \$40 in cash and another \$125 in cash and still another lost valuable office equipment.

THIS WEEK Iowa farmers are credited by a few active agitators with starting a Sellers Strike. Farmers of other states are also disposed to hold their products off the market and no one blames them. But their holding should be supplemented with a vigorous campaign against the well recognized depressing influence of the farmer's great bugaboo—The Federal Farm Board.

COUNTRY SHIPPERS who have reason to believe the buyer on contract will attempt an unfair deduction for alleged deficiency in weight or grade will be pleased to read in "Letters" this number how one Ohio shipper circumvented a Virginia mill by making the draft high enough to cover the whole value of the grain shipped, and placed the burden on the miller of justifying his false weights. In dealing with reliable grain receivers in terminal markets the usual and proper course is to leave a margin when making draft, but the shipper who does so in dealing with interior tricksters may be left holding the bag.

FARMERS' friends everywhere and especially merchants interested in an early increase in the farmer's buying power will be deeply grieved to learn that the Controller General has virtually ordered the Federal Farm Board to effect a 40% reduction in its salary roll. The movement to turn over all of the Farm Board's holdings of wheat and cotton to a private pool for quick marketing will surely win the earnest approval of everyone interested in higher prices for these products. The Farm Board through its blundering tactics has exerted such a depressing influence on their market values it is fully entitled to an early and disgraceful discharge.

THE COUNTY agents are said to be costing the Federal Government in excess of three million dollars a year, but that is only half their expense to the American tax payers. Then too, they persist in conducting a general merchandising business to the detriment of the farmers who patronize them and the local merchants whose service they displace.

BURGLARIES in unusual numbers continue to be reported by grain elevators in different sections of the country and doubtless will increase in number as cold weather approaches. One set of thieves recently gained entrance to an elevator through a loading shoot. Another broke out a window, while a third used a skeleton key; thus emphasizing the advantages of installing Yale locks and bars to windows.

WHEN nearly all the grades on wheat are sustained on being loaded out, as at Kansas City, as reported on page 116, somebody is wasting a lot of money paying the federal government appeal fees. Wise shippers choose a grain commission merchant who knows grain and whose judgment can be trusted to know when an appeal will be profitable; and the record shows that the grain receivers who call for appeal were right in nearly 50 per cent of the cases.

THE DISAPPEARANCE of the horse is responsible for the building of the driveway on the railroad side of the country elevator. Trucks seldom shy at a passing locomotive so it is possible to place the receiving sink nearer to the boot of the shipping leg and if the elevator is equipped with two legs, then both can be used to expedite receiving or shipping and thereby prevent congestion and reduce the delays to farmer patrons who are striving to deliver their entire crop immediately.

EVERY country grain buyer fully recognizes his duty to help his patrons to produce larger crops of better grain and to this end most of our readers are ever championing the cause of better seed, better cultivation and better preparation of grain for market. Every community which has concentrated on the production of one or two varieties of grain of recognized superiority have not only been rewarded with larger yields, but generally with better prices because of the more uniform quality of all shipments from their territory.

EVERY DEALER and grinder of balanced rations has long since been convinced of the superior merits of feeding formulas suited to the needs of the animals for which they are intended. The average animal naturally devours any feed which helps to satisfy its hunger, but feeding scientists are all agreed that the intelligent selection of proper ingredients will effect a marked improvement in results as well as a reduction in the costs. The continued advance in the prices of live stock is sure to increase the opportunity for the intelligent feeder and feed grinder. While haphazard methods have seldom won profitable returns in any field of human activity, the more intelligent feeding of live stock has handsomely rewarded intelligent discrimination.

FREEDOM to accept the highest bid is a privilege that is being too easily surrendered by those signing up with the Farm Board subsidiaries. One co-operative manager in Kansas testifying before the Shannon Com'te as reported elsewhere in this number found that his freedom to sell anywhere was worth to him at times one cent per bushel; and in Illinois independent farmers elevators frequently are paying patrons a premium over those compelled by contract to give the Farm Board's sales agency preference.

TENANTS might be expected to attempt to evade the thresher's lien law, but now even the wealthier landlords are resorting to trickery in the hope of casting the burden of payment on the grain buyer or the tenant. In Illinois one landlord connived with a third party to buy his share of the oats before they were threshed, the third party contracting to deliver them to the grain buyer. Such subterfuges are of no avail and the grain buyer who has received notice before settlement must pay thresher. The lien follows the grain.

SO MANY disastrous accidents in feed mills have been traced directly to tramp iron introduced into grinders with the grain that operators generally are now convinced of the great advantage of protecting their products from deleterious scraps and at the same time protecting their mills from destruction by the introduction of iron thru the installation of protecting separators. Not only do these separators protect the grinding surfaces of mills but they reduce the power bill and the number of deplorable accidents. The wrecking of the feed mill at Oneonta, N. Y., last week is one of the latest credits to the introduction of iron into a mill.

FIRES ARE so numerous in the isolated grain elevators at this season of the year, one wonders why every elevator owner does not exercise greater caution against fire and provide more facilities for extinguishing fires in their incipency. The 25 fires reported in this number resulted in the complete destruction of 10 elevators, while 15 others were damaged. Three of the fires were promptly extinguished; thus emphasizing the value of vigilance. One elevator was burned as the result of burning grain and corn husks on the ground beside the house. That, of course, is inexcusable. Two others were damaged and one destroyed as the direct result of exposure to other burning structures.

COERCION of co-operative elevators into merging their businesses with the subsidiaries of the Federal Farm Board has aroused so much bitterness among the co-operative stockholders of many states that few more attempts along this line are to be expected. Wherever the co-operatives have joined and attempted to sell their grain through independent channels, they have been able to obtain a premium of several cents over what was paid by the Farm Board subsidiary for the same quality of grain at the same time, so the co-operative elevators which are still insisting on the right to market their shipments in competitive markets are daily profiting by their independence.

GRAIN DEALERS who are disposed to have our charts or our cartoons republished in their local newspapers are welcome to the use of the engravings providing they will pay postage on them both ways and return them promptly so that others may use them.

THE NUMBER of country elevators being disposed of by banks at very low figures not only emphasizes the eagerness with which banks are now turning their assets into currency but proves that men of experience and means are grabbing up the bargains afforded by the unusual market conditions.

WHILE rods are now credited with giving perfect protection from lightning some elevator men hesitate to install rods even though the reduction in their insurance rate will soon pay for the rods and effect a permanent reduction in their cost of fire insurance. Seven unprotected elevators are reported to have been struck by lightning in this number. When one realizes that these seven elevators could have been protected against lightning without expense to their owners, every thoughtful man is prompted to wonder why the protecting installation was not provided.

SIX SERIOUS accidents to elevator employees are reported in our news columns this number. One man lost his life as a result of having a hand cut off. Another one lost his clothes in the gasoline engine. Two others were suffocated by fumigating gas and another fell into a receiving sink. Still another dropped from cupola with manlift. The safeguarding of moving machinery thru the installation of guards has saved many lives and it would seem to be the duty of both owner and operators to co-operate in protecting not only themselves but visitors from moving machinery and other pitfalls about the elevators.

THE INCREASING interest of the grain trade in the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n at French Lick Springs, Sept. 19-21, shows conclusively that the grain dealers are gradually shaking off their lethargy and coming to a full realization of their need for modern facilities for handling and grinding the large crops now being harvested. Advancing prices may necessitate the employment of more capital and justify a wider margin of profit, but whatever the price, enough farmers will sell grain and buy feed to keep the elevator man busy. If the rest of the business world insists on humming the depression blues that's its grouch. The elevator man will not have time to join in such an idle pastime.

WHEN a city grows so large that grain shipments arriving within its borders are still many miles from their destination, it becomes necessary for rail carriers to render additional service after the car's contents have been sampled, graded and sold. While such additional service may justify a small switching charge, an exorbitant charge is sure to drive shipments away from the large city to points where the additional service is not needed or charged for. In other words, the carriers may be able to increase their operating revenue temporarily by advancing their charges for switching but eventually they will lose more in freight charges due to the diversion of grain to less expensive points.

Can Not Close the Board

The Board of Trade petition to the Circuit Court requesting a review of the ruling by the Federal Commission ordering the Board of Trade to close is welcomed by the grain dealers and grain growers dependent upon an open market in which to dispose of their commodities.

The Federal authority has been doing everything in its power to put the grain buyers out of business. First we had the Grain Futures Administration advocating restrictions that would drive buyers out of the futures market. Then we had the Federal Farm Board agencies striving to put them out of business by unfair competition, and still trying to form a gigantic grain monopoly supplanting the open exchange. Now we have the cabinet officers issuing their final closing edict.

The findings of the Washington triumvirate are shot thru with errors, 28 of them the Board's attorneys find, when but a few should suffice to persuade the Circuit Court to set aside the order, as have been dozens of rulings by that other Federal (Trade) Commission.

Besides the errors of the commission of three the Futures Law itself, drafted by bungling bureaucrats, in all the years it has been on the lawbooks, has never been in court on its merits. Opinion of good lawyers is that it can not stand the test of constitutionality.

Grain growers and the majority of dealers who are willing to do business on a narrow competitive margin have reason to be thankful that the Board of Trade has the means and the courage to resist to the utmost the attempts of the Federal bureaucrats to throttle trade.

The Board of Trade has never been closed in time of peace or war. It is too essential. And it never will be closed because it refuses to permit naughty boys to play in its parlor.

Success

The men whom I have seen succeed best in life have always been cheerful and hopeful men, who went about their business with a smile on their faces, and took the changes and chances of this mortal life like men, facing rough and smooth alike as it came.—Charles Kingsley.

Paying for Grain the Second Time

No grain elevator operator who buys grain in the open market expects or can afford to do so each season. Today farmers' products are found to be covered by more liens than ever before. The Government has been lending grain to farmers of drought stricken districts for both seed and feed and taking notes establishing a lien on farmers' coming crop. Then through new legislation, mortgages on farm lands under foreclosure are extended to the products of that land. New legislation in some states has helped to establish liens for threshing, shelling and seeding on the crop produced, so the grain dealer finds it necessary to watch the title to grain purchased with more vigilant scrutiny than ever. Those who neglect to take every precaution known to protect their bank balance from scheming landlords and tenants, will, no doubt, pay dearly for their oversight.

During recent months we have published a number of communications in our "Letters" and "Asked—Answered" departments showing very clearly that many of our readers are watching closely the rights of parties offering grain for sale to give clear title to the purchaser. One safeguard which has been adopted by many buyers is to stamp at left end on back of check issued for farm produce, the following statement:

In accepting and endorsing this check I warrant to the drawer thereof that I am the sole owner of the grain or product for which check is issued, that I have clear title to the grain or product delivered, and that it is free of any mortgage, landlord or other liens.

Farmers who have not clear title to the grain offered for sale, will hesitate to endorse the check bearing the above condition. Of course, some unprincipled tenants will not hesitate to endorse under the foregoing statement even though the endorsed check is prima facie evidence of fraud and misrepresentation, and lays them open to the charge of swindling. The average farmer will not indulge in such trickery when his grain is covered by a lien.

The farmer who refuses to endorse check bearing such a condition thereby gives notice to the grain buyer that it is his duty before paying for the grain purchased to investigate the seller's title.

In some sections of Oklahoma the grain dealers have organized a Lien Detector Ass'n and they employ an attorney in the county seat to advise each member of all farm mortgages under foreclosure and of all liens on the growing crops. This helps to place all buyers on guard against paying for grain which is known to be covered by a lien.

However, these precautions are not enough to give perfect protection against the purchase of grain covered by liens because the sharp traders do not hesitate to truck grains twenty-five to fifty miles from the place of its growth in order to catch an eager buyer off his guard. Even with eternal vigilance some buyers will still be called upon to pay for grain a second time.

When in trouble, we trust readers will not hesitate to make use of our "Asked—Answered" Department.

The Dangers of Careless Fumigation

So much Farm Board wheat has been carried in elevators for longer periods than ever before, weevil have reveled in it, much to the dismay of the Farm Board's subsidiaries, and this increased horde of insects has not only increased the market supply of low grade grain, but it has also greatly increased the number of fumigants and insecticides guaranteed to give relief to every wheat bin infested with the creeping multitude.

Some of these new preparations are very effective and some of them are very hazardous. Bisulphide of carbon which is used as the base of several of the new fumigants is so explosive that property owners can not use it without voiding the fire insurance policy. Hence, it is imperative that elevator operators exercise extra caution in selecting a fumigant for the destruction of their visiting pests that has been approved by the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau or the Fire Underwriters. Those who have been blown up by bisulphide of carbon and live to tell the tale assure us they would not attempt to destroy weevil with this chemical again.

While the destructive work of the prolific insects can be materially reduced by good housekeeping, grain cannot be saved from the pests without an occasional treatment with a destructive fumigant. However, fumigants which can be used by elevator operators without danger to themselves but with death dealing results to the insects can be obtained. The two Lincoln, Nebr., men who were gassed recently while treating a grain storehouse notwithstanding they wore gas masks, should serve as an effective warning against the application of hydrocyanic acid gas, bisulphide of carbon or any other fumigant of unknown destructiveness.

Red Cross wheat distribution amounted to 35,312,028 bus. up to the close of business July 30.

Fluctuations of Chicago July Wheat, Corn and Oats

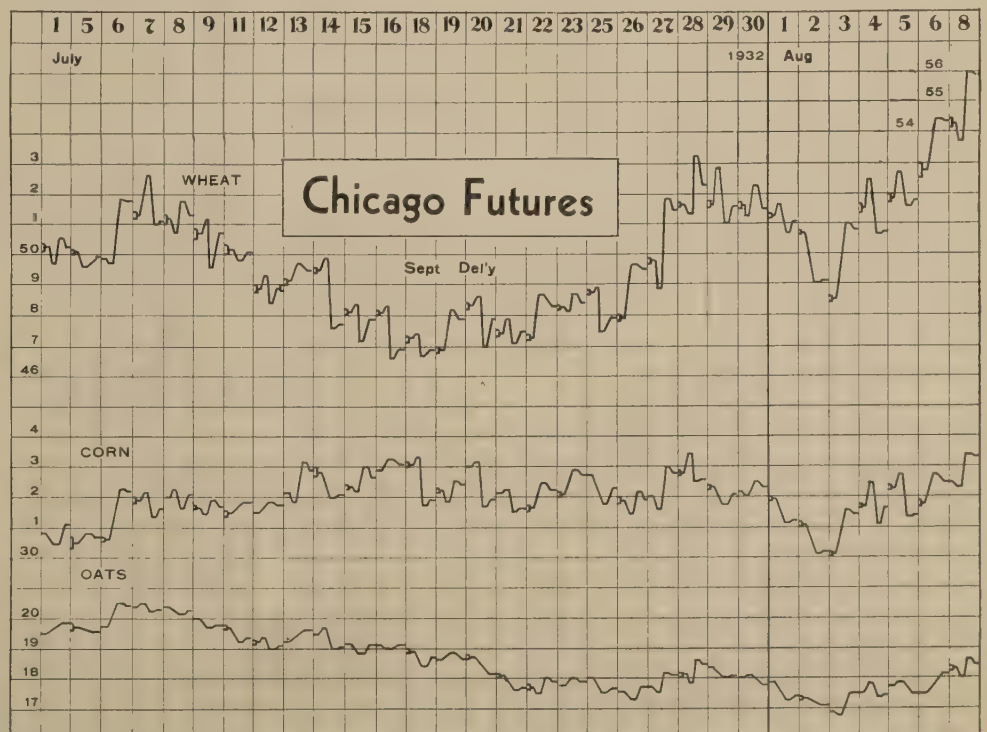
Trading in wheat for the July delivery at Chicago began Oct. 1, 1931, at 49 cents per bushel, the price advancing rapidly during the whole month to a top of 73¼ cents on Nov. 6 and 7. The reaction downwards to 52 cents Dec. 10 took about the same time as did the advance; and by February and April the price had worked up to make about 7 tops, around 64 cents; and true to form, the debacle came as usual the first week in June with a drop from 60 cents to new ground at 50 cents, and to an all-time bottom of 44¼ cents July 16 and 18.

Corn followed wheat from the first trade Oct. 6 at 38½ cents to 55 cents on Nov. 7 and 9, and on the subsequent reaction to 40½ July 11; but never since showed the rallying power of wheat, being held down by the large crop. It was in November and December while corn was selling at 45 to 50 cents that the National Corn Credit Corporation was formed to loan money to corn growers to hold their crop for higher prices, their notes maturing by July 15. Corn made its low July 5 at 27 cents, and the farmers who were encouraged by the credit corporation to speculate on their crop lost 15 to 20 cents per bushel by holding. This weakness still persists, the only sustaining force being the export demand, which is never aggressive.

Oats covered a range from 31¼ cents Nov. 10 to 16¼ cents July 26, and has been devoid of speculative interest, some days in February there being no trading in oats for July delivery. The low price in July was coincident with heavy carlot arrivals. The oats price in Chicago and Minneapolis has dropped lower comparatively than in Winnipeg, being now 11 cents under, compared with 4 cents under two years ago.

The chart on front outside cover page shows every price fluctuation of 1¼ cents on wheat, 1c on corn and ½c on oats since July futures were first traded in, to their expiration.

Pool wheat is not being liquidated, declared John I. McFarland, in denying a rumor that he was resigning. The Canadian Wheat Pool crucified its members by holding wheat and trying to boost the price to foreign buyers just as our fool Farm Board has done.



Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Dealing with Tricky Buyer

Grain & Feed Journals: An experience we have had with a mill in Virginia should be a warning to shippers to investigate the reputation of buyers before selling grain on destination weights and grades.

We sold this mill and loaded out 8 cars before receiving outturns on any of them. Our drafts attached to Bs/L were held up until we wired the bank to return them, when they were paid and the funds remitted.

Weights and grades reported by buyer were most unsatisfactory to us. An alleged shortage was claimed on two cars, of 2,000 and 3,100 lbs., the latter being discounted 2 cents. Three more cars were reported to have misgraded.

Being suspicious of this outfit we had drawn up to full value of shipment; and now they are trying to collect the difference between the amount of our draft and the claimed outturn. We do not owe them anything as we loaded the weight we billed, and we have the railroad weight at destination to support our weight. Can they collect?—Buckeye.

Ans.: If the contract provided for settlement on destination weights and grades they govern in the absence of proved fraud or error, and buyer can collect; but the weight and grade is a question of fact and the court will admit in evidence anything bearing on these questions, including the railroad weight, proving error by buyer's weighman, and preventing collection for the alleged shortage.

Thresher's Lien in Illinois?

Grain & Feed Journals: Where a farm is rented for grain and the renter does not sell his share but feeds it, and the landlord's share is delivered at the elevator, can the threshermen's lien be enforced against the landlord's share of the crop?

If a tenant has given a bill of sale or chattel mortgage on his share of the crop and it is delivered at the elevator, can the threshermen's lien be enforced against the grain in preference to the bill of sale or chattel mortgage?—Rivoli Grain Co., F. G. Blick, mgr., New Windsor, Ill.

Ans.: The thresherman's lien can be enforced against the grain in preference to the bill of sale or chattel mortgage after it is delivered to the elevator.

Thresherman can enforce his lien against the landlord's share in the elevator, and the landlord can make claim against the tenant for the thresher's bill, because, after the thresher took his the landlord did not have his full share.

The thresher's lien can not be enforced if the grain buyer has paid the landlord for his share of the grain delivered, so that settlement was made between landlord and grain buyer before the thresherman gave the written notice to the grain buyer as required by the Illinois law. In any event the thresher's lien expires 9 months after the threshing was done.

Time for Filing Claim?

Grain & Feed Journals: In reply to Lloyd Rubenbauer in this column July 27, page 72, with regard to the time for filing claims, would say the law was changed in April, 1930, and, effective Aug. 1, 1930, the B/L carries the new provisions, under which claims must be filed within 9 months, and if not so filed they are outlawed.—Freight Claims Dept., Great Northern Ry. Co., St. Paul, Minn.

The old form allowed 6 months on domestic and 9 months on export shipments. The new law and the new B/L allow 9 months on domestic shipments, the same as on export, the clause now reading as follows:

"As a condition precedent to recovery, claims must be filed in writing with the receiving or delivering carrier, or carrier issuing this bill of

lading, or carrier on whose line the loss, damage, injury or delay occurred, within nine months after delivery of the property (or, in case of export traffic, within nine months after delivery at port of export), or, in case of failure to make delivery, then within nine months after a reasonable time for delivery has elapsed."

Conflicting Claims on Tenant's Grain?

Grain & Feed Journals: Can the JOURNAL advise me how to make settlement on the following:

Mr. H. brought in 577 bus. of wheat and sold it at 40c. His share was 320:30 bus.

The thresherman put in a claim for the threshing bill, \$42.91. The landlord put in a claim for \$48 cash pasture rent; and the bank had a mortgage for \$100 on the wheat.

Does the pasture rent come ahead of the mortgage? The landlord never had the consent of the tenant in regard to the landlord's bill.—E. C. Ringhouse, manager Farmers Elevator Co., of Biggs, Easton, Ill.

Ans.: The thresherman comes first of all if he gave notice of lien before the buyer settled with the tenant, as virtually he threshed for the account of whom it may concern.

The landlord comes second both on his pasture rent and his share.

The bank comes last on its mortgage, and then only on the tenant's share.

In *Firstenberger v. McBee*, 213 Pac. Rep. 813, the Supreme Court of Kansas held:

Where a farm consisting in part of arable land and partly of grass land is leased for a specific share of the grain crops and for a specified money rental for the grass land, the grain crops grown thereon are subject to the landlord's lien for the satisfaction of the stipulated money rent, as well as to secure the delivery of the landlord's share of the crop.

Exorbitant Rental for Site on Right of Way?

Grain & Feed Journals: I would like to ask how to proceed to get a cheaper rental or lease from the railroad.

For years and years this piece of land was leased from the railroad for an annual rent of \$25 per annum. Then during or after the war it was purchased by a bunch of farmers, and run as "The Madriver Farmers Exchange," at which time the rent was raised to \$150 a year, and they also paid the tax on it, which is on the tax duplicate in Logan County at \$500. The total rent and tax to us last year was \$162.50. This looks to me to be very unjust rent to pay on such a small investment for the railroad, and for such a small strip of land that they actually own.

I wrote to the real estate department of the railroad last year asking for an adjustment on our rent, but got no satisfaction from them whatever. Then I tried to purchase the land of them, and they said they did not see fit to sell at that time.

Is there any way that I might go about getting some fair action on this?—Craigs Coal Yard & Elevator, J. H. Craig, West Liberty, O.

Ans.: Because a farmers' company did not see fit to object to the exorbitant rental assessed against them for building site on railroad right-of-way, does not forestall their successor doing so.

Many agencies have agreed in the past that 6% on the valuation of the land occupied was ample rental for railroad land occupied by industrial buildings, so that the most the railroad could reasonably expect would be \$30 a year.

Tender a certified check for this amount, specifying on the face of check exactly what it pays for, and if the railroad refuses to accept, just let them sweat.

Shipper is producing revenue for the freight

department of the railroad and the operating department will not hear to shipper being dispossessed of the building site. The railroad would hesitate a long time about going into court to recover its land after shipper had tendered the 6% on local assessor's valuation.

It might be to advantage to look up values of similar amounts of land in immediate neighborhood of this site. It might be that \$500 is an excessive valuation.

Later developments bring to light a 99-year lease of this site by the railroad for \$25 per year. This should bar its demand for more.

Grade Appeals Increasing

During the six months July to December, 1931, the latest for which complete statistics are available, appeals were taken on 53,715 cars, against 43,362 in the like period of 1930, to the federal grain supervisors, from the grading by local inspectors.

Changes on appeal were fewer, inspector's grading having been sustained in 84.1% of the cases, against 65.8% sustained in the 6 mos., July to December, 1930.

Appeals are not always taken because the grading by the inspector is questioned. Many appeals are taken irrespective of the grade, as the buyer's contract specifies federal appeal grade especially when it is a buyer's market and he can dictate the terms.

It is on the incoming receipts that interested buyers or sellers have an opportunity to see the sample, grain receivers especially being prompt to call for appeal when the sample is on the line. The result is that on receipts the percentage of changes in grade is greater than on the shipments. At Chicago, for example, out of 2,567 cars 891 were raised and 362 lowered, in receipts; while in the shipments out of 1,922 cars appealed 63 were raised and 26 lowered. These cases represent but a very small percentage of the cars received and shipped at Chicago, the original grading being accepted without question in most cases.

Care in loading out of terminal elevators when it is known that federal appeal will be taken results in the grade being sustained on nearly all the cars. This was the case at Kansas City, where on 17,094 appeals on cars shipped the grade was sustained on 16,941, raised on 20 and lowered on 133 cars.

On corn at Chicago federal appeal was called on 1,314 cars received, resulting in the grade being raised on 460 and lowered on 187. On 124 cars shipped, the grade was raised on one and lowered on 3 cars.

The eight markets having the greater number of appeals during the last half of 1931 follow:

	Total.	Sustained.	Raised.	Lowered.
Kansas City..	19,452	18,255	345	852
Duluth	4,504	2,457	526	1,521
Chicago	4,489	3,147	954	388
Omaha	4,286	3,615	330	341
St. Louis.....	3,680	3,308	184	188
Minneapolis ..	3,236	1,499	238	1,499
Fort Worth....	2,816	2,700	79	37
Buffalo	2,304	2,204	65	35

It may be observed that at Duluth the grade was lowered on 1,521 cars out of 4,504 appealed; but in the Northwest on spring wheat the problem of dockage complicates the grading. At Duluth out of 2,306 cars received and appealed 397 were raised and 1,143 lowered. On the shipments, on 2,198 appealed 129 were raised and 378 lowered on all grains.

In the Northwest there is considerable opportunity for change in grade, as there is inspection, re-inspection, state appeal and federal appeal, the state working on the original sample, while the federal supervisors draw a new sample.

Boatloads leaving Duluth and Chicago are most frequently appealed, the cost being so slight. At Chicago during the 6 months appeals were taken on 102 cargoes of wheat amounting to 18,108,000 bus., 67 cargoes of corn amounting to 6,496,000 bus., and 14 cargoes of oats amounting to 1,361,000 bus. At Duluth appeals were taken on 89 cargoes of wheat amounting to 9,451,000 bus., and on 14 cargoes of other grain amounting to 789,000 bus.

Board of Trade Appeals from Futures Commission

The Chicago Board of Trade on July 29 filed a petition in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for a review of the order issued by Sec'y's Hyde and Lamont and Att'y-Gen. Mitchell suspending for 60 days the license of the Board to trade in futures, on complaint of the C. E. Huff National Grain Corporation that it had been refused membership in the clearing house in violation of the law favoring genuine co-operatives.

Attorneys Weymouth Kirkland and Howard Ellis for the Board of Trade specified 28 errors made by the Commission, among them the following:

The order infringes the constitution of the United States, in that section 5 (e) of the Grain Futures Act is unconstitutional and deprives the Board of Trade and the members of the Board of Trade of their property without due process

of law in violation of the fifth amendment of the constitution of the United States.

The Grain Futures Act under which these proceedings were taken unconstitutionally provides for the deprivation of petitioner's (and applicant's) property without due process of law in violation of the fifth amendment to the constitution of the United States.

The Commission erred in holding that the Farmers' National Grain Corporation was a "lawfully formed and conducted co-operative association of producers having adequate financial responsibility."

The Commission erred in holding that the Farmers National Grain Corporation was lawfully formed and was a lawfully conducted co-operative ass'n and in holding that it was financially responsible.

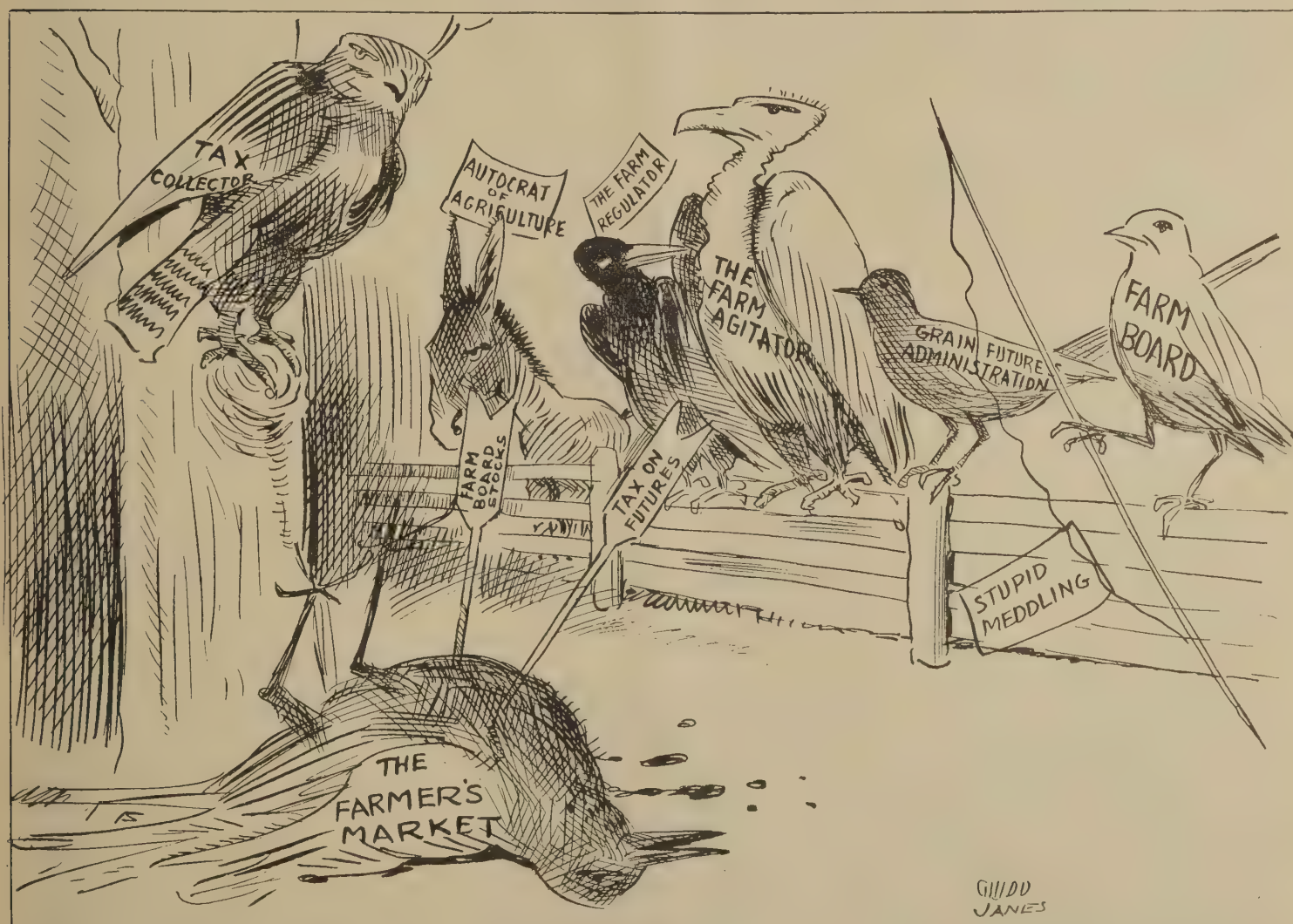
The farm population on Jan. 1, this year, had increased to 31,260,000 compared with 30,612,000 on the same date in 1931. This increase of 648,000 was the largest since the beginning of estimates of changes in population begun 10 years ago. When more grain is harvested the regular dealers will handle it.

Membership Denied to Huff's Subsidiary

The government's \$16,000,000 grain speculating pool known as the Farmers National Grain Corporation, from which generous salaries are paid Clarence E. Huff and others, on Aug. 1 was denied membership in the Board of Trade of Hutchinson, Kan., for its Southwestern tentacle, known as the Hall-Baker Grain Co., which had applied for membership in the Hutchinson Board.

The Kellogg Co., Battle Creek, Mich., has countered the attack of the National Biscuit Co. on its right to make shredded wheat biscuit in a suit for \$3,000,000 damages, alleging an unlawful attempt by the National to keep its monopoly in effect after the patent on the biscuit had expired.

Who Killed Cock Robin?



An Up-to-date Version of "Who Killed Cock Robin?"

Every student of grain market factors fully recognizes that the grain markets are dull and inactive principally because the Farm Racketeers and Farm Agitators working through the Farm Board, have long since driven most of the active buyers out of the market. The Federal Farm Board working with the Canadian Wheat Pool, in its efforts to boost the price of American wheat, drove European buyers out of North American markets.

Every bird lover recalls the deep interest

of his childhood days in the investigation of the dastardly death of Cock Robin, and the confession of the cowardly Sparrow, who sadly admitted, "I killed him with my bow and arrow."

The Magpie (the Grain Futures Administration), having developed all the secretive instincts of the sneak and the snoopers boasts, "I drove away all his supporters."

The Hawk (the Tax Collector), conscience-

stricken, is moved to confess, "I grabbed so much he starved."

The Jackass (Autocrat of Agriculture) delighted, brays about his own accomplishments and insists, "The Board of Trade scared him to death."

The Crow (the Farm Advisor), sadly admits, "I grabbed one-tenth of all he produced."

The Buzzard (the Farm Agitator), with a hang-dog expression screeches, "I will devour all that is left of him."

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Farm Board Responsible for Low Prices

Grain & Feed Journals: Have just been reading the excellent articles in your July 27th issue re: the connection of the Farm Board and Department of Agriculture with the grain business.

Pleased to note the splendid brief of the grain organizations, filed with the Shannon Committee and suggest the following additions:

1. That the Farm Board through its subsidiaries has withheld wheat and cotton from the markets of the world, thus creating an unprecedented visible supply or surplus which more than anything else brought about the lowest prices of record, destroyed the buying power of farmers and curtailed the consumption of factory products, resulting in widespread unemployment and the worst depression this country has experienced.

2. That the Farm Board and its co-conspirator the Department of Agriculture by their propaganda, advice and attempted coercion were largely responsible for the overproduction which inevitably brought about lower prices.

My idea is to stress or more strongly emphasize the bearish effect of these government agencies on production and prices.—Southern Ohio.

Gas and Oil a Profitable Side Line— A Correction

Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated: We have read with much interest, the article entitled "Trouble from New Side Lines," on Page 18 of your issue of July 13, 1932.

We do not know from what source you obtained your information contained in this article, however, we are one of the elevator concerns who engaged in the oil and gas business in Southwest Kansas, having installed a number of plants beginning in November, 1931, on or about which time a number of other elevator companies also engaged in the same line of business.

At no time have we, or to our knowledge any of the other grain companies, sold the merchandise at cost, but have operated on a fair margin of profit, at all times. It is true, that our prices were much lower than prevailing prices at the time that we engaged in this business, and we have maintained the same margin of profit up to the present and expect to maintain it from now on.

We do not know of any refineries who have built, purchased or leased any elevators in Southwest Kansas.

We find that this new line of business keeps our elevator managers occupied during the season when very little grain is moving. We have been able to operate with a very small expense and we believe that this line of business as a side line to the elevator business, will prove profitable to any elevator who will engage in this side line.

Not only has this business been profitable to the elevator companies who engaged in it, but it has been the means of furnishing the farmers throughout Southwest Kansas with petroleum products at greatly reduced prices and has, in many instances, enabled them to continue to farm, which they would have been unable to do if they had to pay the higher prices which had previously been exacted from them for these products.

It is our estimate that the farmers in Southwest Kansas have saved more than \$1,500,000 on their purchases of oil and gasoline since the elevator companies established the merchandising of these products as a side line.

It is our opinion that many elevators who might have engaged in this side line will be misled from this article above mentioned.—Truly yours, Frank Summers, Vice President, Security Elevator Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

Ruined 150 Cars of Hoover Wheat

Grain & Feed Journals: I am informed that there are 150 cars of Hoover wheat in storage here that have been treated with gas or some Smart Alec process for weevil. Now it is reported to be worthless for flour, making a very dark and ill-smelling bread that is unfit to eat.

The Farm Board of Ignorance offered it to a mill here to be ground on shares. They wanted 60 lbs. of flour for 100 lbs. of wheat. The mill could not use it and everybody is cussing the All-Wise High-Salaried Farm Board and Hyde an extra dose.—J. D. McClean, Peoria, Ill.

Mr. Huff's Shot at Private Gain

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated: Mr. Huff, President of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, rarely opens his mouth that he does not give someone an opportunity to push his foot into it. In the press dispatches of July 25th he is quoted as saying:

"We believe if we were engaged in the grain business for private gain the Board of Trade would have no complaint against us."

If Mr. Huff and the balance of the gang in the employ of the Farm Board are not "engaged in the grain business for private gain" then why are they engaged in it? If the exorbitant and extravagant salaries and perquisites, that many of them never saw before, and never will see again, after their retirement to private life, is not "private gain," what is it? Surely, Mr. Huff does not mean to infer that he and the others of his Board were "engaged in the grain business" for any one else's gain? I can not believe he would call the public's attention to the dismal, tragic failure of the Farm Board by claiming it was working for any other purpose?

Mr. Huff might emulate the ostrich and bury his head in the sand, but the butcher, the baker, the candle-stick maker of this Central West will not.

"Private gain" is all Mr. Huff and his gang are working for. They may have succeeded in "kidding" themselves otherwise, but do not think they can "kid" all of the people all of the time: especially not those who sold wheat for 25c per bushel, corn at 20c and oats at 8 to 10c, for they remember that wheat was worth \$1.00 to \$1.02, corn 80 to 81c and oats 40 to 45c on the Omaha market when the Farm Board took office.

Preacher Huff's "private gain" must be sweet indeed when, on a cold winter's night he sits before the fireplace on \$15,000.00 per year and contemplates his meteoric rise from a three-part job in a Western Kansas town (grain, general store, and preacher) and recalls that out of all three of them combined he could not produce enough revenue to save him from failure. (See Brinton's "Wheat and Politics.") Upon what meat does this our Caesar feed that he has grown so great? Can it be that this fiery cauldron of failure has qualified you to point the way to success, or is it—just crust?—A. H. Bewsher, Omaha, Nebr.

The Great Issue

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated: If this matter of more government in business is to be the great issue before the next congress, as many say, we had better get men in congress who can keep a level head and work things out sanely.

The government has not had to face them, because its borrowing power is unlimited and its taxing power uncurbed. We can whip this depression like every one we have had in the past, not by appropriating billions in taxes in some vague hope of results, but by courage, common sense and economy. There is an old rule that still holds good, "If you want to get ahead in this world you have got to spend less than you make." And it holds just as good in government as it does for business.

The government never got into business without messing it up. The politicians messed up the railroads. They messed up the shipping business. They messed up the grain prices and most everything else they have touched.

The government can't even build a battleship economically. They tried to build one a year or two ago in competition with another ship on exactly the same plan built by a private shipyard. And the government built ship cost 30 per cent more to build and took four months longer to complete, although they didn't pay a cent of taxes or overhead.

There are some things of a type that can only be done by the government, but so far as most private business is concerned putting it into the hands of the politicians is the surest way I know to run it into the ground—Henry Field, Shenandoah, Ia.

Selling Stabilization Wheat

The Grain Stabilization Corporation is believed to be letting go of some of its wheat even at the prevailing low prices on account of the expiration of billing or the necessity of turning stocks into cash.

At Kansas City the local agency of the government has offered and disposed of considerable wheat which it had stored in several local mill and public elevators, some of it having been held 18 months.

As part of this wheat was accumulated when the government pegged the price at \$1.15 per bushel in 1930 the present sales price represents a substantial loss to the taxpayers; and of course the wheat sold now comes into competition with country run grain, injuring the farmer's market.

Farm Board Cutting Force

Dismissal Aug. 1 of 140 employes by the Federal Farm Board, left the Board with 215 employees, and will restrict its ability to make loans to pools out of its revolving fund.

Instead of appropriating \$1,000,000 for the Farm Board Congress merely authorized the Board to expend \$800,000 of its balance on hand.

Controller General J. R. McCarl has attacked the Farm Board plan of keeping employes on indefinite leave described as payless furloughs in addition to the 24 day leave ordered by Congress for government employes. McCarl ruled that this could not be done until the entire legislative furlough had been used up; also that when administrative furloughs are added the first month's pay must be impounded for return to the treasury.

Under the McCarl ruling the saving made thus far must be impounded and the employes recalled to work or dismissed outright.

Farm Board officials stated Aug. 4 that it controlled 24,000,000 bus. of cash wheat actually available for sale, exclusive of the 45,000,000 bus. appropriated to the Red Cross and 30,000,000 bus. futures.

Release Farmers from Slavery

By ARTHUR W. CUTTEN

At last the grain trade is aroused from its lethargy, and the long awaited response to the cry for farm slavery release "won't be long now." It has taken punishment standing up, lying down, behind the back, on the jaw, and even accepted a few fouts below the belt—all in the name of patriotism from a noble experiment, which in hatching has proved a noble dud, completely and finally.

In an eastern review during 1930 there appeared a story I had published, expressive of my views. It said, in part:

"All cereals are now subject to the influence of Federal farm relief and Farm Board impulse. When will it end, and what results may we expect from these unprecedented experiments? So far, it has not only failed in its purpose, but it has proved antagonistic to foreign buyers and governments, and it has placed our growers more than ever at the mercy of our domestic markets. The world wants our surplus but won't give us an even break with other surplus nations, ready and anxious to cultivate good will in a free and open market."

Witness the sad fiasco after two years of reckless expenditure and profligate behavior of that Frankenstein monster, the Farm Board, perhaps innocuous in its inception, but its purpose misconstrued and its aims misdirected.

Unfortunately, the creature has been able to gormandize on bales of taxpayers' money, else would have perished long since and thus at least have minimized its destructive effects. And now we may balance the budget:

DEBIT

Wheat	
Jan. 1, 1930.....	\$1.29
Jan. 1, 1931.....	.83½
Today, July, 1932.....	.48
Loss per bushel.....	.81
Corn	
Jan. 1, 1930.....	.92½
Jan. 1, 1931.....	.73
Today, July, 1932.....	.30½
Loss per bushel.....	.62½
Oats	
Jan. 1, 1930.....	.48
Jan. 1, 1931.....	.35
Today, July, 1932.....	.17
Loss per bushel.....	.31
Rye	
Jan. 1, 1930.....	1.01¾
Jan. 1, 1931.....	.52
Today, July, 1932.....	.29½
Loss per bushel.....	.72¼

Credit from taxation account, \$500,000,000. Balanced by farm mortgages, farm bankruptcy and business depression, loss of export business, world trade, international friendship, unemployment and unbalanced budget.

The docile equanimity of the Grain Exchanges during this orgy of money spending and stupid experimentation has been a source of wonderment to those on the side lines—bankers, merchants, and even legislators. Did silence give consent to the charges so loosely thrown at them, and had those older members who experienced with pride their war-time achievements been deluded in their firm belief that the Exchanges held the only key which would open the door to Farm Relief—free, open and continuous competitive markets at a minimum of expense to the producer? The war cry, long delayed but now sounded, gives the loud negative answer!

When war was declared by President Wilson on April 6, 1917, he issued a call for a meeting in Washington of delegates from each Exchange, and from this representation a committee of seven was selected and tendered the Department of Agriculture. This was graciously accepted as an aid to National Defense. From this committee, Food Administrator Hoover, on his appointment, secured his President and most of the Vice Presidents of the Food Administration Grain Corporation.

This was the first committee so organized and accepted by the Government for that purpose, indicating the supreme faith in the Grain Exchanges held by the Wilson administration, when farm interests had to be safeguarded and

the Allies supplied with foodstuffs to win the war.

The next step was to prevent profiteering, with speculative holdings limited to 200,000 bus., and here again the police duty of supervision and punishment was vested by Food Administrator Hoover in the Exchanges themselves. Members large and small in violation of the limitation of contract were ferreted out and expelled. What has happened since the Wilson regime to subject the Grain Exchanges to the ignominy of suspicion and supervision and Federal competition, a sacrilege to the new religion of so-called Farm Relief?

Is any other line of legitimate endeavor hamstrung with this form of Federal competition, if we can describe an attempt at extermination with taxpayers' money by so fair a term? Is any other industry humiliated by a constant constabulary supervision within its halls of commerce? Is action such as described within the Constitutional rights of citizenship?

I have only touched upon the confidential relationship and achievements between the Government and the Grain Exchanges, both before and after April 6, 1917. With a war record as clean as the Star Spangled Banner, without an error or act of disloyalty to bring a blush, what have the exchanges now to fear, that they should sit supinely by and see the producer sacrificed upon the high altar of paternal inexperience?

Intrastate grain dealers ass'ns, independent county elevator operators and rural co-operative farmer corporations are all in line for gradual absorption under the unjust regime of control, a power that no private initiative could employ without Federal intervention for violation of Anti-trust laws.

The slogan is paternalistic co-operation against individualism, but did the world ever view a more antagonistic inconsistency than the attitude of the Farm Board toward the Grain Exchanges, while at the same time fighting to use their facilities in an effort to function?

The world is waiting for the wheat rise! No permanent recovery from our economic depression can be registered until agricultural prices are consistent with the cost of production. Hence, this problem should merit first consideration by all forms of business and political creeds. A national conference should be held to determine what is "rotten in Denmark" and to clear the decks for action.

The world's situation is ripe for an advance in grain. All farmers the world over are in distress, but false doctrines and abortive action by the Farm Board stifle the recovery. The iron lung of subsidy may have to be called in to save the patient from utter bankruptcy!

Grain Men Testify Against Government in Business

[Continued from page 122]

feared the Farm Board would dump the large surplus of grains it has accumulated during the past few years.

We are not afraid of competition. We are willing to match wits with any competitor, but you can't match wits with an organization that has squandered a half billion dollars of the taxpayers' money.

W. P. BROSS, for the Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, filed a letter protesting against the Farm Board in the coal business, stating that "A large number of Farm Board elevators in Oklahoma and Texas now are selling coal at no profit. This is done to force the farmers to join the Farm Board organizations and is obviously unfair and ruinous to retail dealers who pay taxes and employ workers. This condition is spreading and after they obtain members by selling them coal at no profit they sell them other commodities in competition with the local retailers."

Others who testified against the government in the grain business were C. D. Sturtevant, Omaha, Neb.; Leo Wilson, La Harpe, Kan.; F. A. Derby, Topeka, Kan.; B. F. Benson, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. J. Kraettli, W. C. Goffe and Wm. Murphy of Kansas City.

Spot oats at Chicago during July sold at the lowest price, 16¼, since February, 1897, when they sold at 15¾c per bushel.

Termites Damage Oklahoma Elevator

In some parts of Oklahoma termites, locally known as a species of white ants, do tremendous damage to wooden structures, constituting a serious hazard for all forms of wood buildings.

The photographs reproduced herewith show what they did to a grain elevator sill, eating away the pithy parts of the wood, leaving only the hard fibers, even around knot holes.

In this case the elevator was seriously damaged 30 ft. up from the ground, necessitating reconstruction of the lower parts of the building before it could be used for storing grain. The seriousness of the damage is recognized when it is known that the elevator was less than five years old.

Southwestern elevator operators are becoming intensely interested in means for preventing termite damage.



Termite Damage to Sill of an Oklahoma Elevator.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Decatur, Ill., July 30.—It looks now as tho the average yield of oats will be about 40 bus. to the acre.—H. I. Baldwin & Co.

Moscow, Ida., Aug. 1.—Wheat yields of 40 to 45 bus. per acre are forecast on many ranches. The wet spring has been favorable to large yields while the warm weather the past two weeks is ripening the grain fast.—F. K. H.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 6.—The first run of new oats from Ohio has made its appearance on this market and the grain exhibits good quality with weight around 34 pounds to the bu.—R. C. N.

Columbus, O., Aug. 1.—At the moment we are shipping quite a lot of grain, as the Ohio wheat crop is exceptionally good quality and the outlook for corn is good.—B. E. Thomas, pres. and mgr. The Ohio Grain Co.

Lafayette, Ore., July 31.—Average wheat yield an acre in this district is 40 bus. to the acre. Some turkey red is going higher, according to farm reports. Some barley fields in the Island district have yielded as much as 70 bus. to the acre.—F. K. H.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 3.—In the northern division rain has been needed, badly in places, but there was considerable relief at the week end. In the central counties the condition of corn is mostly good to excellent. In the south it was damaged in many areas by lack of rain and there is some firing. Threshing continues.—Clarence J. Root, Meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 3.—Corn has been damaged in many of the drier northwest Iowa counties but the condition in some of the extreme southern counties is very good. Practically all the crop has tasseled. Threshing has made rapid progress. Yields of oats and barley average fair. Prices of all small grains are far below the cost of production.—Charles D. Reed, director Iowa Weather & Crop Bureau.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 5.—The estimated acreage under crop, season 1932, compared with the 1931 acreage, for the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, is as follows: Wheat 25,221,100, compared with 25,353,000 in 1931; oats 8,670,900, compared with 8,311,967; barley, 3,258,400, compared with 3,302,727; rye 667,800, compared with 711,642; flax 587,800, compared with 618,561.—J. G. Fraser, mgr. Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 5.—According to figures which our office has compiled, the movement of flax from the 1931 domestic crop from August 1, 1931, to July 31, 1932, has totaled 11,208,000 bus. When we consider that the final government estimate of last year's flax production was 11,071,000 bus. and figure that between 1½ and 2 million bus. was used this year for sowing, it can be seen that last year's crop was probably under-estimated.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 3.—Weather conditions for growing crops and farm operations were generally much improved during the week just closed over conditions of the preceding two weeks. Substantial rains in many northern and central localities at the beginning of the week were of material benefit to corn and other growing crops; but in the southern end of the state rainfall was much lighter and there was continued deterioration in crops on uplands and light soils. Corn was badly fired except on bottom lands, where it held rather well; oats threshing was finished in many southern localities and the work is well along in the northern counties. Yields and quality vary rather widely, but average fair in the south and somewhat better in the north.—J. H. Armstrong, Senior Meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 3.—During the past week the condition thruout the Northwest has been generally favorable for the harvesting and threshing operations which are under way in most of the territory. The warm dry weather, however, has been unfavorable to corn, flax, and late sown grains as reserves of moisture are insufficient. It is evident from returns that South Dakota and southern Minnesota, where

threshing is farthest along, have produced a crop of small grains above the average both as to quantity and quality. The hot forcing weather which accompanied the ripening of the grain in these districts has improved the protein content of the wheat over earlier expectations. In northern Minnesota and North Dakota conditions are extremely spotted. Prospects vary from very poor to excellent, depending on the stage of development which the grain had reached when struck by the hot dry weather which has prevailed for the last two weeks. There are a few threshing returns from the Red River Valley which indicate generous yields per acre. In Montana, harvest is just commencing. The outlook for winter sown grains is very good but spring sown grains indicate material deterioration. Corn thruout the entire territory is suffering from want of moisture, and prospects have been greatly reduced during the past ten days. Corn is tasseled out everywhere, and in the southern territory ears have matured in many instances to the roasting ear stage of development. Considerable additional moisture will be needed to produce a satisfactory corn crop. Flax, especially the late sown, has suffered considerably from heat and grasshoppers. All indications are that the Northwest flax crop will be much below the earlier estimate. The season is now sufficiently advanced so that it is possible to estimate quite accurately the final returns on the spring sown crops of the Northwest. The territory as a whole has produced in bushels a crop slightly better than average, and of great variation as to test weight and quality. For corn, additional moisture is now urgently needed.—The Van Dusen-Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

Spring Wheat Crop Good

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 2.—In spite of the recent hot weather there is a good spring wheat crop in the United States and Canada. There will be considerable numbers two and three grades on test in the United States but protein promises good if not injured during harvest. Our personal observation in this belt in the first half of July forced us to concede the liberal official wheat acreage. Spring wheat condition is estimated at 69.0% of normal which condition forecasts a yield per acre of 12.13 bus. and a production of 269,444,000 bus. In million bushels Montana has 50, North Dakota 106, South Dakota 50, Minnesota 16, 3 Pacific Northwest 33. Bearded hard wheat (Ceres) was hurt least by the heat as it is the earliest of all spring wheats planted in the Dakotas. Durum wheat was next in order of damage and late Marquis was injured most. The most grasshopper damage to wheat is in the northern tier of North Dakota counties and does not exceed five per cent in any locality. Rust is of much less importance than are the grasshoppers. Compared to its normal crop southwestern North Dakota has a better prospect than the eastern third of the state.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician Lamson Bros. & Co.

Winter Wheat 437,000,000 Bus.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 2.—The winter wheat crop is threshing out slightly better than pre-harvest estimates, the average for the United States being about 13.1 bus. per acre, which compares with a ten-year average of 15.5 bus. Total production is now estimated to be 437,000,000 bus.; a month ago our forecast was 429,000,000.

A severely dry hot July in the spring wheat area materially reduced spring wheat prospects which had so favorable promise a month ago. Condition now is estimated 69.6% of normal, compared with the average for the past ten years of 68.9%.

The condition of corn in the last few days of July averaged 79.5% of normal, which compares with the average for the past ten years on Aug. 1 of 74.6. A month ago our estimate was 85.1. Present condition forecasts a yield per acre of 27.3 bus. and a total crop of 2,966,000,000 bus. Production last year was 2,563,000,000 and average for the preceding five years 2,512,000,000 bus.

The yield per acre of rye is estimated 13.0 bus. and total crop 43,043,000. A month ago our forecast was 43,000,000 bus. and the government 44,307,000 bus. Crop last year was 32,514,000 bus. and 1924-28 average 44,081,000 bus.—Nat. C. Murray, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

Corn Crop 2,994,883,000 Bus.

Chicago, Ill., July 30.—The condition of corn is 77.4%, compared with 86.3 last month. A crop of 2,994,883,000 bus. is indicated, compared with our estimate of 3,167,000,000 last month.

Winter Wheat: Our final estimate of the 1932 winter wheat crop is 452,709,000 bus. Last year 789,462,000 bus. were harvested.

Spring and Durum Wheat: Condition 65.6, compared with our condition of 89.5 and the government 84.2 last month. Indicated crop: Durum wheat, 41,970,000 bus.; spring wheat, 204,474,000, making a total of 246,444,000 bus. all spring wheat. Our reports indicate that intense heat, together with minor damage from other sources, cut the spring wheat prospects almost 20% from that of one month ago. The above estimate is based on the government acreage estimate of 22,169,000 acres, which was considerably above our estimate and accounted for most of the difference between our estimate of 261,000,000 bus. and the government of 305,000,000 bus. last month.

Oats: Condition 74.2, compared with our condition of 79.9% last month. The ten-year average condition for Aug. 1 is 78.4. Indicated crop 1,253,674,000, compared with our estimate of 1,317,000,000 last month.

Rye: Our final crop estimate on rye is 43,515,000 bus., compared with our estimate of 42,855,000 last month.

Barley: Condition 77.5, compared with 82.9 last month. The ten-year average condition is 79.4. Indicated crop 297,000,000 bus., compared with our estimate of 225,000,000 last month.—E. H. Miller, statistician, James E. Bennett & Co.

Federal loans to agriculture in the last 2½ years have exceeded \$1,200,000,000, says Paul H. Bestor, federal farm loan commissioner.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for September delivery at following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows in cents per bushel:

	July 27.	July 28.	July 29.	July 30.	Aug. 1.	Aug. 2.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 4.	Aug. 5.	Aug. 6.	Aug. 7.	Aug. 8.	Aug. 9.
Wheat													
Chicago	51½	52¼	51½	51½	51	49	50½	50½	51½	54¼	55½	54½	54½
*Winnipeg, October	53½	53½	52½	51½	....	50½	50½	51	51½	53¼	54	52½	52½
*Liverpool, October	54½	56½	56½	55½	....	54½	54	55½	55	55½	57½	57	57
Kansas City	45½	46½	45½	45½	45½	43	44½	44½	45½	47½	49½	48	48
Minneapolis	51½	52½	52½	52½	51½	49½	51½	52½	53½	55½	57½	55½	55½
Duluth, durum	47	47½	47½	46½	45½	44	45½	45½	46½	49½	50½	50	50
Omaha	44½	45½	44½	44½	44½	42½	43½	43½	44½	46½	48½	....	....
St. Louis	51½	52½	51½	51½	51½	49½	50½	50½	51½	54½	55½	....	....
Milwaukee	51½	52½	51½	51½	51	49½	50½	....	51½	54½	55½	....	....
Corn													
Chicago	32¾	32½	32	32¼	31½	30½	31½	31½	31½	32½	33¼	32¼	32¼
Kansas City	33½	33½	32½	32½	31½	30½	31½	31½	31½	32½	33½	31½	31½
Omaha	29¾	29½	29½	29½	28¾	27½	28½	28½	28½	29½	30½	....	....
St. Louis	31	31¼	30¾	30¾	50	29	30¾	29¾	29¾	30¾	31¾	....	....
Milwaukee	32¾	32½	32	32¼	31¼	30¾	31½	....	31½	32½	33¼	....	....
Oats													
Chicago	18	18½	18	17¾	17½	17	17½	17½	17½	18½	18½	17½	17½
Winnipeg, October	30¼	29½	29½	28½	....	27½	27½	28½	29½	29½	29½	28½	28½
Minneapolis	16¾	17½	17	16½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	16½	17½	16½	16½
Milwaukee	18	18½	18½	17½	17½	17	17½	....	17½	18	18½	....	....
Rye													
Chicago	33¾	34½	33¾	33¾	32½	31	32½	32½	32½	33½	35	33¾	33¾
Minneapolis	31½	32¼	31½	31½	31	29½	30½	30½	31½	32½	33½	32	32
Winnipeg, October	37½	38½	37½	36½	....	34	35½	36	36½	37½	38	36½	36½
Duluth	33	33½	32½	32½	31½	30¾	31¼	31½	32½	32½	33½	32¾	32¾
Barley													
Minneapolis	27½	28½	27¼	26¾	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	26	28¼	25¼	25¼
Winnipeg, October	35½	35½	34½	33½	....	32½	32½	32½	33¼	34½	34¼	33½	33½

*Deduction made on wheat only for depreciated currency.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 6.—So unexpectedly small have been the receipts of soft red winter garlicky wheat in the nearby sections, that Maryland millers are reported to be buying Ohio flour to help fill their contracts.—R. C. N.

Davenport, Wash.—The first new wheat of the season was brought to the Davenport Union Warehouse Co. elevator July 25. It was forty-fold and tested 57 pounds to the bushel. Many farmers will begin harvesting winter wheat next week.—F. K. H.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 8.—Receipts of wheat in the Baltimore market from tidewater counties of Maryland and Virginia so far this season are 450,000 bus. less than they were up to the corresponding date last year. This season's yield was very short.—R. C. N.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 5.—The total deliveries of the 1931-1932 crop at country points is 240,000,000 bus.; allowance for seed, feed and country mills, 55,000,000 bus.; estimated in farmers' hands to market, 6,700,000 bus.; total, 301,700,000 bus.—J. G. Fraser, mgr. Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Commercial wheat stocks in store and afloat at United States markets Aug. 1 amounted to 179,053,000 bus., against 235,727,000 bus. a year ago, as reported by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Corn stocks are 11,207,000, against 8,363,000, reflecting the weaker price position of corn as compared with the stronger position of wheat.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 8.—Wheat stocks held by mills June 30 aggregated 77,936,005 bus., against 38,770,871 a year ago. Of these stocks there were in country elevators, 2,548,809; in public terminal elevators, 2,327,126; in private terminal elevators not attached to mills, 3,301,466; in transit and bought to arrive, 9,432,130; in mills and mill elevators attached to mills, 60,326,474.—U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

From Abroad

A German grain firm writes a Chicago house that exports of wheat could be put thru on the barter plan if the United States shippers or their friends would buy German goods. The U. S. Congress seems to have overlooked this opportunity for exchange of commodities.

Germany has suspended from Aug. 1 to Oct. 31 the \$1.62½ per bushel tariff on wheat upon condition that the same amounts of exported. On durum the duty has been redomestic wheat or wheat products shall be reduced to \$1.03¾ for about 45% of the hard wheat ground last year and without the requirement of corresponding exports.

Rye Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1931, in bushels, were:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.
Baltimore ..	3,653	2,867	.....	.....
Chicago ..	17,000	52,000	35,000	38,000
Cincinnati ..	2,800	.....	2,800	2,800
Duluth ..	57,062	22,284	455,479	3,902
Fort William ..	427,203	640,972	1,196,004	442,638
Indianapolis ..	3,000	.....	1,500	.....
Kansas City ..	4,500	4,500	4,500	13,500
Los Angeles ..	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Louisville ..	9,000	6,000	3,000	4,500
Milwaukee ..	2,920	13,500	1,525	13,725
Minneapolis ..	225,600	333,280	146,260	263,010
Montreal ..	2,584,595	89,941	3,479,713	229,681
New Orleans ..	.....	3,000	.....	.....
New York ..	22,700	1,500	126,000	.....
Omaha ..	1,400	2,800	.....	.....
Peoria ..	1,200	26,000	.....	13,200
Superior ..	70,107	6,263	.....	.....
Toledo ..	1,200	3,600	1,070	3,000

Wheat Price Forecast

In its regular forecast issued Aug. 2 the Dept. of Agricultural Economics of the Kansas State College points out that in 18 years Kansas City September futures have been higher during the first 10 days of September than during the first 10 days of August four times and lower 14 times. The principal advances in recent years were in 1921 and 1923, years of small United States spring wheat crops. Declines have ranged around 4 to 10 cents. The first 10 days to the middle of August offers about the best chance left for a price advance until after the rush of spring wheat marketing.

Lower cash wheat prices by the last of August are in prospect. Cash prices higher in September than in August are usually associated with United States spring wheat crops of less than 250 million bushels. Estimates of the crop so far this year place it between 250 and 300 million bushels. Terminal supplies in the Southwest are large in spite of the small current winter wheat crop. Hedging pressure will be on the increase as spring wheat begins to move. World's supplies of wheat outside of Russia are about the same as a year ago. Futures have already broken through last fall's lows.

Abolition of the Federal Farm Board at the next session of Congress is forecast by Rep. Clifford Hope of Kansas, the government having appropriated only enough to liquidate it.

Wheat Stocks in Interior Elevators

Washington, D. C., Aug. 2, 1932, 3 p. m. (E. T.)—Stocks of wheat in interior mills and elevators on July 1, 1932, are estimated by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to have been 41,817,000 bus., against 30,252,000 on the same date last year. This report is intended to include wheat stocks in country elevators and in the smaller interior mills which are not included either in the department's report on stocks of wheat in 39 markets or the Bureau of the Census report on stocks of wheat in merchant mills and attached elevators. The estimate is based largely on reports from about 4,100 interior mills and elevators.

Larger Grain Merchandising Expected

The present prospects for both corn and oats are such as to indicate a larger commercial movement of these grains during the forthcoming season than during the past season. Prospects of production for both these grains are relatively best in main surplus areas and relatively poorest in the outer fringe of production, or normally deficient producing areas. This is in marked contrast with conditions a year ago, when the east and south had abundance of feed grains. Now the oats crop of the east and corn of the southwest are poor, more purchases from the outside than occurred in the past season may be expected.—Nat C. Murray, Clement, Curtis & Co.

Corn Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1931, in bushels, were:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.
Baltimore ..	38,926	74,612	.....	.....
Chicago ..	3,013,000	7,977,000	6,043,000	2,141,000
Cincinnati ..	121,500	244,500	193,500	232,500
Duluth ..	4,555	198,690	1,510	197,500
Fort William ..	.....	.....	3,357	.....
Fort Worth ..	88,500	105,000	108,000	7,500
Hutchinson ..	7,500	13,750	.....	.....
Indianapolis ..	506,000	1,282,000	698,000	1,717,000
Kansas City ..	334,500	1,651,500	121,500	1,473,000
Los Angeles ..	300,000	298,500	.....	.....
Louisville ..	208,500	571,500	181,500	601,500
Milwaukee ..	436,570	384,800	231,000	251,625
Minneapolis ..	393,960	511,660	195,850	331,630
Montreal ..	148,255	15,250	31,394	3,520
New Orleans ..	636,163	68,391	63,043	61,182
New York ..	729,030	111,500	122,000	.....
Omaha ..	263,200	764,400	217,000	897,400
Peoria ..	1,033,100	744,200	552,150	610,000
Philadelphia ..	82,687	5,173	.....	.....
Portland, Ore. ..	38,400	105,600	.....	107
San Francisco ..	33,667	32,857	.....	.....
Superior ..	9,804	203,235	.....	197,500
Toledo ..	182,500	98,750	24,200	2,695
Wichita ..	6,500	20,800	.....	5,200

Portland, Ore.—The Portland office of the regional representative of the federal farm board, serving the 11 western states, was closed Aug. 1. The office, maintained for the last five years, is the only one operated by the board out of Washington, D. C. The notice from Harry E. Pollard, secretary, advised John Marshall Jr., in charge, that because of small appropriations he would be placed on an administrative furlough for an indefinite period without pay.—F. K. H.

Wheat Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1931, in bushels, were:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.
Baltimore ..	394,811	1,977,474	763,778	664,000
Chicago ..	3,507,000	20,308,000	1,574,000	13,327,000
Cincinnati ..	1,456,000	872,000	384,000	497,600
Duluth ..	850,087	2,087,850	2,165,440	6,744,681
Fort William ..	15,968,816	11,701,619	22,851,390	9,628,899
Fort Worth ..	6,615,000	10,620,400	610,400	632,800
Galveston ..	.....	.....	255,000	4,025,630
Hutchinson ..	10,739,250	23,718,150	.....	.....
Indianapolis ..	397,000	1,456,000	532,000	363,000
Kans. City ..	16,452,000	40,619,200	5,765,460	24,268,455
Los Angeles ..	574,000	478,800	.....	.....
Louisville ..	1,122,000	1,795,500	220,500	13,500
Milwaukee ..	388,120	6,081,460	363,452	4,076,010
Minneapolis ..	2,166,330	6,853,040	2,254,530	3,239,200
Montreal ..	8,886,003	5,149,490	9,671,365	4,928,855
New Orleans ..	19,349	398,875	158,929	503,960
New York ..	1,749,332	4,893,432	2,962,000	3,988,000
Omaha ..	3,864,000	5,617,600	372,400	838,600
Peoria ..	379,200	530,500	216,000	555,600
Philadelphia ..	128,676	1,675,980	104,000	226,000
Portland, Ore. ..	1,139,700	3,371,250	234,645	1,986,000
San Francisco ..	41,200	245,500	.....	.....
Superior ..	787,175	1,851,741	1,115,066	3,954,163
Texas City ..	.....	65,000	.....	269,500
Toledo ..	1,702,400	2,233,000	131,159	399,450
Wichita ..	7,497,000	12,127,500	3,313,500	8,445,000

Barley Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1931, in bushels, were:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.
Baltimore ..	3,134	2,500	.....	.....
Chicago ..	215,000	194,000	481,000	256,000
Cincinnati ..	1,600	.....	1,600	.....
Duluth ..	71,628	228,272	85,000	219,164
Fort William ..	1,151,822	1,814,017	1,090,946	1,840,861
Fort Worth ..	64,000	91,200	9,600	.....
Galveston ..	.....	.....	52,841	.....
Hutchinson ..	11,250	1,250	.....	.....
Indianapolis ..	1,500	1,500	.....	12,000
Kansas City ..	76,800	65,600	25,600	57,600
Los Angeles ..	337,600	241,800	.....	.....
Milwaukee ..	316,350	372,415	24,800	41,850
Minneapolis ..	336,890	595,370	236,740	543,940
Montreal ..	1,423,789	2,974,119	2,234,237	3,271,952
New Orleans ..	.....	4,850	.....	.....
New York ..	1,700	398,000	.....	858,000
Omaha ..	8,000	4,800	4,800	4,800
Peoria ..	128,800	279,600	18,200	35,000
Portland ..	7,500	17,500	.....	.....
San Francisco ..	763,541	1,440,083	.....	711,541
Superior ..	74,737	203,191	85,000	116,072
Toledo ..	2,400	4,800	.....	.....
Wichita ..	6,500	11,700	.....	.....

Oats Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1931, in bushels, were:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.
Baltimore ..	31,365	43,744	.....	.....
Chicago ..	3,952,000	1,278,000	1,964,000	778,000
Cincinnati ..	144,000	80,000	78,000	132,000
Duluth ..	7,475	114,742	98,992	659,298
Fort William ..	2,534,556	1,134,297	1,131,391	1,144,489
Fort Worth ..	1,110,000	724,000	50,000	8,000
Galveston ..	.....	.....	107,500	.....
Indianapolis ..	1,560,000	874,000	918,000	668,000
Kansas City ..	78,000	182,000	8,000	42,000
Los Angeles ..	14,000	34,000	.....	.....
Louisville ..	174,000	320,000	156,000	306,000
Milwaukee ..	285,000	718,500	170,000	292,000
Minneapolis ..	249,040	411,450	165,290	458,170
Montreal ..	719,907	1,350,742	298,107	1,165,811
New Orleans ..	36,000	96,995	50,500	31,662
New York ..	182,118	147,400	.....	44,000
Omaha ..	416,000	665,600	10,000	102,000
Peoria ..	700,300	451,600	324,000	148,050
Philadelphia ..	58,742	71,793	.....	.....
Portland, Ore. ..	9,500	87,400	946	47,497
San Francisco ..	13,312	18,000	.....	.....
Superior ..	7,475	70,570	87,812	148,459
Toledo ..	490,490	411,965	679,005	424,990
Wichita ..	.....	4,500	.....	1,500

Grain Men Testify Against Government in Business

Before the Shannon Commission investigating the government's intrusion into business Frank A. Theis, former pres. of the Kansas City Board of Trade, read the voluminous records of the expenses of the Farm Board and gave a chronological account of its statements and the price of wheat on various dates. Mr. Theis said:

Had the market been allowed to follow its normal course wheat might have declined 20 or 30 cents a bushel, but we could have disposed of the surplus instead of accumulating the enormous supply of 329 million bushels at one time. Had there been no Farm Board interference, wheat today would be selling at \$1 a bushel.

In 1929 the carry-over was 196 million; in 1930 it was 201 million, and in 1931 it amounted to 261 million bus. The co-operatives had become so terrifically involved in holding wheat that they gradually were being absorbed by "that great monopoly in Chicago," the Farmers' National Grain Corporation.

The Farm Board had introduced no new methods of marketing; it and its set-ups had attacked the integrity of private dealers and taxpayers had paid twice for some Farm Board wheat, first, when it received an appropriation of $\frac{1}{2}$ billion dollars, and, secondly, when there was an appropriation to purchase Red Cross wheat from it.

This tragic governmental adventure in marketing has been largely responsible for reducing grain prices to the lowest level in history, and we believe it has been responsible in no small measure for the extent and depth of the economic depression which prevails in the country today.

Every time the Government loan goes thru an agency it picks up 2 per cent. The millions of taxpayers' money is loaned to the Farmers' National at $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent; when the co-operatives get it the rate is $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent, and when the farmer gets it the rate is 6 per cent or more. What becomes of these great amounts of interest has not yet been revealed.

JAMES N. RUSSELL, Kansas City: The Farm Board has about destroyed my own business of over fifty years' reputation, and if this sort of business competition is not in some way checked or destroyed, all of the regular old time commission firms may as well close up shop, and seek federal employment.

The Equity Co. obtained as stockholders many elevator companies in Kansas and Nebraska, advising them if they would take stock they would receive the \$1.15 pegged price. Some co-operatives accepted membership subscriptions to the Equity as low as \$10. Terms in most cases were only 20 per cent cash. And I am advised a large percentage of these notes are past due and co-operatives are finding it difficult to collect.

The Equity Ass'n statement as of April 30, 1932, shows as assets in their company notes receivable, stock subscriptions, \$75,837. I am advised that these notes have been put up as security and a loan obtained from the Farmers National Grain Corporation at Chicago of \$56,735. The interest charged to Equity is only $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

E. J. SMILEY, Topeka, Kan., sec'y Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n: Farmer-owned co-operatives had felt the discrimination of the Farm Board. In Kansas in 1929 there were 460 farmer owned, farmer controlled elevators. Now there are 305.

I'm convinced that 95 per cent of the dirt farmers of Kansas are for the repeal of the Grain Marketing Act and the winding up of its affairs. The entire elimination of the co-operative elevators in the wheat producing states is in prospect if the Farm Board and its subsidiaries are furnished money from the treasury. Unless congress takes steps, the Farmers National Grain Corporation will come into possession of practically all the co-operative elevators west of the Mississippi and build up one of the greatest monopolies the world has seen.

B. A. PARSONS, Hardtner, Kan., mgr. Farmers Co-operative Grain Co.: It was my idea the Board was formed to help co-operatives. We had an elevator in Hardtner, and the Farm Board agency came in and set up another elevator in competition with us. I estimate its operation last year cost \$2,000 and the revenue was \$600. That is an example of government in business.

IDA WATKINS, Sublette, Kan., the Wheat Queen, testified: Kick out the Farm Board. Why, in common sense, can't congress and the President wake up and abolish the Farm Board? The dirt farmer is sick of being the pawn of politicians, who hold out luring promises for higher and more profitable prices.

Congress pays too much attention to men who represent themselves as leaders of agriculture. If you think these payrollers speak for Kansas farmers just come out to our state and listen for yourselves. We farmers, business men, and taxpayers are paying for this fool experiment. From June, 1929, every line of business began to go to ruination.

LAWRENCE FARLOW, Bloomington, Ill., formerly one of the directors of the Farmers National, now sec'y of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n: How can they call the Farmers National Grain Corporation a co-operative when there is only \$76,000 farmer money in it and \$16,000,000 of government money? We directors had no voice in the operation of the corporation. We didn't even know George Milnor had been employed at \$50,000 a year until we read about it in the newspapers.

THOS. R. CAIN, Jacksonville, Ill., pres. of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n: Coercive methods were directed against farmer owned co-operatives by the Farm Board. Secretary Hyde opposed Illinois farmers in their demand that the board of trade make No. 2 yellow hard wheat deliverable on contract.

F. C. HOOSE, Kansas City: The drop in the price of wheat is due to the fact that the Farm Board sold abroad large quantities of wheat at low prices, and the result 'was to carry the low prices back to the farm. Ninety per cent of the exporting of wheat from this country in the last two years has been done by the government.

BEN L. HARGIS, Kansas City, told the commission that since the creation of the Farm Board the public has lost interest in the grain market.

GEO. SELDERS, Kansas City, feed miller, representing the Midwest Feed Mfrs. Ass'n: Farm Board advice to feed wheat has destroyed much of the normal business of the feed mills. County farm agents are selling feeds in competition with regular dealers.

ALBERT WEAVER, Bird City, Kan., known as the Wheat King: Let us consider one of these highly paid "relievers." He is George Milnor of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, the farm board subsidiary. Altho we find that he was a small miller of small income before he started relieving us farmers, his salary for the government group was quickly ballooned to \$50,000 a year.

Now down here in the southwest, we are getting about 28 cents a bushel for our wheat on the farm. In Kansas wheat is running on an average of only about ten bushels to the acre. To pay the salary of this one government farm reliever, the farmers must plant, care for and harvest about 17,800 acres of wheat land, in many cases using not only the farmer but his wife and children. It takes about one thousand farmers and their families

to produce wheat necessary to pay the salary of this one head of the army of farm relievers.

Is it any wonder farmers are seeing "red." If you would let the farmers themselves suggest a solution for agricultural ills, instead of so-called farm leaders, you would find only one solution offered and that is let the government mind its business of governing, and business and private initiative will take care of themselves.

A. L. GREENWOOD, Ness City, Kan.; I was born and raised on a western Kansas farm and have been in the lumber and grain business for a number of years. I have been manager of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Supply Co., Ness City, since 1928:

We have sold most of our wheat to old line grain companies because we could get a higher bid from them than from the co-operative government affiliated companies. Bids of some of the old line grain companies are usually $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1c better. On consignments it would be hard to compare sales because of the market fluctuations, but I do not think at any time the co-operatives have outsold the old line companies and often the price is better from the old line company.

The general opinion of our farmers is that the Farm Board has been a hindrance in that it has piled up large surpluses, depressing world markets and discouraging speculation. I would say that I know of only a very few farmers who are out and out in favor of the Farm Board. A few "do not think much of it." I would estimate that not less than 80 per cent are definitely opposed to the Farm Board and the Farmers' National. Probably 15 per cent do not know and in some cases do not like either the old line companies or the Farm Board, and possibly 5 per cent are more or less for the marketing act. This is in the face of constant pressure from the official publications of the farm organizations.

I believe in co-operative marketing in a business way and that the co-operative should stand on its own feet; be managed in a businesslike way and meet competition on an equal basis. The co-operative that cannot meet competitive conditions, in my opinion, cannot last. What we need are organizations that can get right out in competitive business and make a place for themselves on their own merits. An even break, but no favoritism, is all that we should ask.

The wheat pool uses high pressure methods to coerce organization. The daily pool paid at least 2c less than we paid on the same day (we were handling the pool wheat for several years), and we were making a fair profit.

Line Companies Pay More Than Government Pools.—In June, 1931, old line grain companies paid 53c, a Farm Board affiliated co-operative 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. On another day one old line company 53c, two old line companies 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and two other old line companies 52c and the co-operative 52c.

Another day an old line company 51c and $\frac{1}{4}$ c for each $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of protein. The pool bid was 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, the same protein scale.

On another day three old line companies' bids were 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and the pool bid was 50c. On July 7, 1931, one old line company's bid was 57c and 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for 12 per cent protein. The pool bid was 56c and 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for 12 per cent protein.

At no time have we had a bid from government affiliated pools higher than the bid of old line companies on the same date and usually could get $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1c more. On July 19, 1932, an old line grain company had a bid of $1\frac{1}{4}$ c over the co-operative bid.

Last year we sold the pool sixteen cars out of a total of 322 cars sold. On at least four of these cars we had a better bid later the same day.

In 1931, two cars of wheat, sold on the same market, both No. 1 dark hard, the government pools sold a car of 12.05 per cent protein for 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, an old line company sold the other car, 12 per cent protein, for 53c.

These bids are not exceptional cases, but in fairness to the pool I wish to say that the bids it puts out are fully in line with the bids of the majority of the old line grain companies, and that the bulk of the wheat is handled at around their bids, but do think that we have shown that a country shipper can sell grain at a better price to the old line grain companies by watching the bids and picking out the high ones.

The larger advantages of terminal marketing promised by the Farm Board have failed to materialize and its object, "the improving of the farmer's economic position," is still at the rainbow's end.

ROGER P. ANNAN, St. Louis, Mo., at the St. Louis hearings: Operations of the marketing agencies sponsored by the Federal Farm Board had created a chaotic condition that destroyed markets and kept foreign buyers from purchasing our grains because they

[Concluded on page 119]

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Stuttgart, Ark.—John Gengler has added to his equipment a McMillin Electrical Truck Dump.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—At the White Feed Mills an upright timber touching a bleacher pipe was ignited by the steam heat, at 9:30 p. m., July 22, and set fire to a pile of empty sacks. The fire was extinguished by the sprinkler system, and when the firemen arrived all they had to do was to turn off the water. Damage from the fire was negligible, but considerable feed and other property was damaged by the water.

CALIFORNIA

Red Bluff, Cal.—The local branch of Macy & Co., poultry and feed dealers, has moved into the building located on the Southern Pacific spur south of Oak St. and formerly known as the old wool scouring plant. The new location will enable the company to put in certain contemplated machinery. The building is of sheet iron construction with concrete floors and is practically fireproof.

CANADA

Renton, Ont.—The chopping mill operated by W. J. Patterson burned recently.

Pembroke, Ont.—The Pembroke Milling Co.'s 250-barrel flour mill burned recently. It was the oldest industry here.

Dominion City, Man.—The United Grain Growers elevator here burned last month, fire being caused by lightning.

Beresford, Man.—The elevator of the Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., at this point burned during the third week of July.

North Simcoe, Ont.—The Sutton Mills are again under the proprietorship of William Sutton. The former tenant was James A. Young.

Scotsguard, Sask.—The elevator known as Pioneer No. 2 is being taken down and moved to the new town of Maeshowe, about 18 miles north of Scotsguard.

Vancouver, B. C.—Plans for the 475,000-bu. addition to Elvtr. No. 1, leased from the Harbor Commission to Vancouver Terminals, Ltd., have been completed by the John S. Metcalfe Co.

Saskatoon, Sask.—Thomas J. Cowan, superintendent for the McCabe Bros. Grain Co., was killed instantly, on July 20, near Prudhomme, Sask., when the automobile in which he was riding was struck by a train on a level crossing. The car was demolished.

Churchill, Man.—The grain galleries of the government's new elevator here are being extended a distance of 1,400 feet, and will permit the use of 23 grain spouts. Four ocean steamers will be able to line up in a row and be loaded in one day. It is said that it may soon be necessary to increase the storage capacity of this elevator, in order to make it profitable.

Vancouver, B. C.—Employees of the Midland Pacific Terminals are charged with violation of the Canada Grain Act in the loading of 37,500 bus. of No. 3 northern wheat on the steamship Sunnanvik. After the grain had been cleaned a second time some of the separation was replaced by running in a mixture of oats, barley and wheat, because the elevator was short No. 3 northern.

COLORADO

Seibert, Colo.—There are two elevators in Seibert, one belonging to the Seibert Farmers Equity Exchange Ass'n and the other to Fred Mosher. So far as we know, neither of these has changed hands recently.—The Seibert Equity Exchange, E. M. Short, mgr. [A daily press report recently stated that the "Red Elvtr." at this place had been sold.]

Denver, Colo.—Am now with the Checker-board Elvtr. Co., which is the grain department of Purina Mills.—Fred M. Smith [formerly manager of the local office of the Smoot Grain Co., which has been discontinued.]

Canon City, Colo.—C. E. Williams, for many years manager of the Royal Gorge Milling Co., has sold his interest to his partners, Otto Fagerstrom and Walter Schanuel. Mr. Williams has retired from active business because of ill health. Mr. Schanuel will have charge of the business.

ILLINOIS

Plano, Ill.—The Plano Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. recently installed a feed mixer.

Ashland, Ill.—Central Illinois Grain Co. has installed a McMillin Belt Driven Truck Dump.

Leonore, Ill.—A gas tank and service pump has been installed at the elevator office of the Leonore Co-op. Grain Co.

Colfax, Ill.—James Haines is the new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding S. E. Nafziger.

Hillsboro, Ill.—Frank Ware, operating here as the Barnstable Ware Feed & Supply Co., is moving his elevator from Butler to Hillsboro.

Junction, Ill.—Gallatin Grain Co. has completely overhauled the driveway and equipped it with one McMillin Style "B" Electrical Truck Dump.

Wing, Ill.—The Valley Grain Co.'s elevator has been equipped with lightning rods, which is being required by grain dealers insurance companies.

Clifton, Ill.—W. A. Pegram, manager of the Clifton Grain Co.'s elevator, is taking a vacation, Vernon Marks, of Lake Fork, managing the elevator during his absence.

Ashton, Ill.—The J. M. Bergeson Grain Co.'s elevator was discovered to be on fire at 6 p. m., Sunday, July 24, but quick action put out the fire before much damage was done.

Stark, Ill.—Frank S. Foster, of Peoria, announces that the elevators which he owns at this point and at Wady Petra (Stark p. o.) will be operated by O. F. Smith, also of Peoria.

Eldena, Ill.—Contract has been awarded for the rebuilding of the Eldena Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator that burned June 24, as reported in the July 13 Journals. Completion is to be late in September or early in October.

Serena, Ill.—Edward Dolder, who for 10 years has managed the Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator here, has been in poor health for over a year and has gone to Colorado, hoping a change in climate may be of benefit.

Atkinson, Ill.—S. S. Humphrey's 50,000-bu. elevator near the Rock Island tracks, which he has operated for several years since the death of his father, is being taken down. Several smaller buildings erected in recent years will be used in the business.

Bunker Hill, Ill.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator Saturday night, July 16, the combination of the safe being knocked off by the thieves, who failed to get into the safe. Entrance to the office was gained thru a grain chute.

Champaign, Ill.—The University of Illinois is building a modern grain elevator and feed mill for experimental purposes, the elevator and feed storage tanks to have a combined capacity of 46,000 bus. A wooden crib, with a capacity of 5,000 bus. of ear corn, will be constructed also.

Waynesville, Ill.—The Waynesville Grain Co.'s elevator burned about 9 p. m., July 25; loss, \$5,000; partly insured. Very little grain was in the elevator, as it had started storing grain only that day. The house was about eight years old and was located on the Pennsylvania tracks.

Fullerton, Ill.—On July 21 the corn crib, hiker shed and engine house of Scholer & Gring burned to the ground, caused from fire in shucks and grass outside.

Springfield, Ill.—Governor Emmerson issued a proclamation on July 28 forbidding the importation into Illinois of all plants that might carry the European corn borer.

Mayview, Ill.—E. L. Johnson has been made manager of the Champaign County Grain Ass'n, taking over the management of the two elevators at this point and at Glover (Mayview p. o.), succeeding W. Z. Black, resigned. Mr. Johnson formerly operated the elevator at Ottawa for the La Salle County Co-op. Grain Co.

Savanna, Ill.—The 412,000-bu. elevator recently bot by E. R. Kibler, of Hallet & Carey Co., Minneapolis, at sheriff's sale, is undergoing repairs to the siding of the elevator and also to the two sets of bins, which were built in 1912 and 1915; machinery is being overhauled, new tubes have been installed in the heater, new roofing is being laid, and painting done.

Bryce (Milford p. o.), Ill.—The south elevator of the Bryce Farmers Grain Co. has been improved by the installation of a pneumatic truck dump, the approaches to the elevator have been rebuilt and the bins have been put in first-class repair. This elevator is used largely for handling corn, and the one to the north is used mainly for handling oats.

DeKalb, Ill.—Grain dealers of northern Illinois to the number of 60 met on July 16, at the Innovation, this city, for dinner and business discussions. George Booth was one of the speakers. The subjects discussed were present crop conditions, trade and other phases of the grain business. The meeting was sponsored by four of the large commission houses of Chicago.

Bluffs, Ill.—The mill belonging to Fitzsimmons Bros. and leased to Clyde Williams, who was using it for the manufacture of feed, burned from exposure to a fire starting in a blacksmith shop near by, on July 14; Mr. Williams' loss, \$5,000; neither building nor contents was insured; 350 bus. of wheat, 200 bus. of rye, 50 bus. of corn, a quantity of clover seed and equipment was destroyed. Mr. Williams saved one load of grain that was in the scale dump.

CHICAGO NOTES

Directors of the Board of Trade on Aug. 2 decided not to open trading in March contracts, as the general interest in this delivery does not justify it. Trading in May contracts started Aug. 2.

The elevator of the Norris Grain Co., at 98th St., was struck by lightning during a severe storm on July 21, which caused a fire that damaged the exterior of the plant to the extent of \$500.

Board of Trade members voted down a proposal to extend the trading hours of the exchange by a vote of 583 to 273, on Aug. 5. The voting was heavy, and 253 members living in other cities cast ballots.

Recent new members of the Board of Trade are the following: Wilbur F. McWhinney, of New York City, a former member; Charles Rubens, Alfred W. Brickman and John Geddes (of the Continental Illinois Bank), of Chicago, and John W. Meyer, of Cleveland, O.

The elevator known locally as the Quincy Elvtr., leased from the C. B. & Q. Railroad by the Stratton Grain Co., and which was formerly operated by the Armour Grain Co., burned at about 3 p. m., Aug. 4, in a fire that took half of Chicago's fire-fighting apparatus to combat; elevator loss, over \$1,000,000. Value of grain destroyed in the elevator was estimated at \$560,000, and consisted of 786,000 bus. of wheat, 45,000 bus. of corn and 40,000 bus. of oats. The Farmers National Grain Corp. owned 15,000 bus. of the wheat, but most of the grain was owned by the Stratton Co. Three firemen were injured and 30 others, firemen and employees, were overcome by smoke.

Board of Trade memberships were selling at \$5,500 at the end of the first week of August, the price having advanced \$1,500 in two weeks.

Many extravagant rumors have been circulated recently regarding the building of a large grain elevator in South Chicago by the Cargill Grain Co. The facts of the case are that the Cargill Grain Co. has leased the conveyor gallery built by the C. & N. W. Railway at the time its 10,000,000-bus. elevator was erected in South Chicago. Inasmuch as lake vessels are loaded to capacity direct from the loading spouts of the C. & N. W. river house, the Rosenbaum Grain Corp., which now operates the North Western elevator has not found use for the conveyor gallery, so gallery has been leased by the Cargill Grain Co., and four receiving sinks have been installed near the elevator so that grain can be dumped from cars and loaded directly into vessels thru this conveyor gallery. The work of installing sinks and power shovels was done by the James Stewart Corp. Adolph Swendson, formerly superintendent for the Cargill Grain Co. at Green Bay, Wis., is now in charge of the new plant.

INDIANA

Evansville, Ind.—Sunnyside Milling Co. have added to their equipment one McMillin Truck Dump.

Vincennes, Ind.—Egloff Milling Co. has recently installed a McMillin Electrical Truck Dump.

Princeton, Ind.—R. P. Moore Milling Co. has added a McMillin Style "B" Electrical Truck Dump to its equipment.

Decatur, Ind.—Reed Elvtr. Co., Inc., incorporated; incorporators: Jared J. Reed, general manager; Stephen P. Reed and Joseph Mc-Manen.

Portland, Ind.—John Grimes, grain dealer, drove six miles from town Sunday night, July 24, and shot himself fatally. Illness was blamed for his act. He was 67 years of age.

Nappanee, Ind.—The Syler & Syler elevator replacing the house that burned in March opened for business early this month. The new elevator was described in the May 11 Journals.

Linn Grove, Ind.—Wilburg Stahley has been appointed manager of the Berne Equity Exchange Co.'s elevator, succeeding Sam Neusbaum, who has been manager since the elevator was built.

Lafayette, Ind.—In a \$4,000 fire on a farm west of this town, on July 19, a combined crib and granary burned containing 700 bus. of wheat, 1,200 bus. of oats, just threshed, and 2,000 bus. of corn.

Maxwell, Ind.—While Ben McBane, manager of the Maxwell Grain Co.'s elevator here, left the office for a few minutes to help in another part of the building, the cash drawer was robbed of its contents, \$122.

Ft. Branch, Ind.—The elevator and warehouse of A. L. Williams burned early in the night of July 26; loss, \$10,000 or over; several thousand bus. of wheat and a large quantity of shelled corn and oats burned.

Francesville, Ind.—Fire which started in the cob bin at the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, July 29, was put out before much damage was done. Only the cob bin and the chute leading to the elevator were damaged.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n reports the following new members: W. C. Smock & Co., Burrows; Farmers Grain & Supply Co., Thornhope; Wolfe Grain Co., Shipshewana; Dorgan Grain Co., Indianapolis.

Jolietville (Sheridan p. o.), Ind.—The Jolietville Milling & Grain Co. is the new name of the former McVey-Goodrich Co., Mr. McVey having resigned recently and been succeeded by Wayne Mills, as reported in the last number of the Journals.

DeSoto, Ind.—George W. Swinehart has brought suit against Lewis E. Leavell, owner of an elevator here, for \$5,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been suffered when he fell thru a hole in the floor of the elevator while he was cleaning the corn shelter, on May 12.

Blaine (r. d. from Redkey), Ind.—Lawrence Mills, manager of the Blaine Grain Co.'s elevator [a subsidiary of Goodrich Bros. Co.] has resigned and Ira Marsh has taken his place, the change having been made July 15.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres. (Winchester, Ind.)

Fowler, Ind.—A very interesting and enthusiastic meeting of grain dealers was held here Monday evening, July 18.

Beaver City, Ind.—L. E. Bassett, of Beaver City, has accepted the position as manager of the Beaver City plant of the Standard Elvtr. Co.'s group in this territory. Mr. Bassett succeeds Walter Nading, who was recently transferred to the Brook headquarters.—Standard Elvtr. Co.

IOWA

Manson, Ia.—Davis Bros. & Potter have leased the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point.

Larchwood, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. has put concrete floors in a number of the bins of its elevator.

Marshalltown, Ia.—Thieves robbed the Kessler Grain Co.'s office of \$75 during the night of July 28.—Art Torkelson.

Solberg (Rowan p. o.), Ia.—The J. L. Burt Grain Co., of Williams, has leased the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Titonka, Ia.—Manager E. O. Slack has given up his position at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator on account of poor health.

Greenfield, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., whose house burned June 30, is considering replacement.—Farmers Co-op. Co., Creston, Iowa.

Humboldt, Ia.—W. S. Brown, formerly of Des Moines, has become associated with his brother, C. H. Brown, in the Dakota City Milling Co. here.

Atalissa, Ia.—We are repairing office, coal sheds, grinder, motors, putting all machinery in first-class condition.—Ray Baldrige, mgr. Davenport Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Bancroft, Ia.—On July 6 lightning blew out condenser in radio in the office of W. A. Murray, starting a small blaze near the ceiling where the lead-in wire came into the room.

Albia, Ia.—J. H. Knight, who has been manager of the Albia Roller Mills for 22 years, has purchased the plant and business from the First National Bank and will continue its operation.

Jesup, Ia.—Burglars rifled the cash register in the office of the Farmers Stock & Grain Co. recently, gaining entrance by breaking out glass in a door. But little cash was obtained.—Art Torkelson.

Everly, Ia.—R. B. Lacey, of Storm Lake, has taken over the management of the Hunting Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here. Charles Buettner is to remain in the employ of the elevator under the new management.

Manning, Ia.—The Doud Milling Co. has renewed its incorporation for 20 years; capital stock, \$25,000; the company conducts a general milling and grain business, including operation of an elevator and manufacturing feeds.

Leland, Ia.—The Leland Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has appointed Mr. LaCore, formerly second man in the Forest City elevator, manager of its elevator, to take charge Sept. 1. He succeeds Olaf Askildson, who has been the manager for the past 10 years.

Truesdale, Ia.—The report that the Farmers Elvtr. Co. is to erect a new elevator and feed house is in error. F. W. Christy, manager of the Farmers Co., states that a new elevator was built about 12 years ago, and that no new construction is contemplated at this time.

Stilson (Britt p. o.), Ia.—The Stilson Elvtr. was robbed of \$125 worth of property consisting of 22 bales of binder twine, a quantity of alfalfa seed and other things, on the early morning of July 4. The thief evidently had a key to the warehouse and unlocked the door to help himself.

Ringsted, Ia.—The Farmers Grain & Produce Co. has installed a new weightograph.

Pomeroy, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. has purchased what is known locally as the Malcolm Peterson Elvtr. from the Pomeroy State Bank and will use it for storage purposes. The elevator has been closed for several years. The Farmers Co. now has two houses here.

Buffalo Center, Ia.—The Buffalo Center Feed & Grist Mill, oldest landmark in town, burned during the night of Aug. 2; loss, \$14,000; partly insured. About 1,200 bus. of oats and 200 bus. of corn were destroyed. L. W. Schaefer bot the mill in 1925 and has operated it ever since.—Art Torkelson.

Thompson, Ia.—The combination of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s safe was broken by burglars who visited the office during the night of July 28 and took \$100 with them when they left. Manager H. Lathrop discovered the robbery when he opened the office next morning.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Algona, Ia.—The Anderson Grain & Coal Co. succeeds the Fred Anderson Grain Co., Fred Anderson retiring. Homer Anderson, a son, and P. R. Irons now own and manage the business. The new firm handles coal, hay and seeds as side lines. The elevator is on the M. & St. L. R. R. and is of 7,500 bus. capacity.—Anderson Grain & Coal Co.

Elk Horn, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was entered by thieves, on the morning of July 27, who damaged the safe badly in an unsuccessful attempt to open it. A shotgun and some shells, belonging to Manager Mathiesen, were taken. Numerous fingerprints were left as clues for the police, who believe the work was done by amateurs.

Ames, Ia.—Miss Edna Frye, who has been conducting a grain brokerage business here under the name of the Frye Grain Co., and Roy S. Samuelson, of Carroll, Ia., were married on July 2, at Crown Point, Ind., in the Methodist Church there, attended by several relatives and friends. Mr. Samuelson will be associated with Mrs. Samuelson in the Frye Grain Co.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Coulter, Ia.—Preliminary hearing in the case against Chris Hansen, former manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, in which he was accused of embezzlement of about \$7,000 of the company's funds, resulted in his discharge. The prosecution failed to show that a crime had been committed, and there were discrepancies in the method of bookkeeping employed. Mr. Hansen had been with the Farmers Co. since 1915.

Nevada, Ia.—A district meeting of grain men was held here on July 20, at the Story Hotel. business matters following dinner. About 50 men, including members of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n, elevator men, representatives of jobbing houses and millers, attended. While the business situation came in for some discussion, the main topic was the grading of grain, the discussion of which was led by J. C. Dobbinett, federal grain inspector from Cedar Rapids. Arrangements for the meeting were in charge of C. L. Gifford, of the Clark Brown Grain Co.

KANSAS

Beaver, Kan.—The Wolf Milling Co.'s elevator was slightly damaged by a windstorm on July 4.

Great Bend, Kan.—On Aug. 1 windstorm damaged the plant of the Walnut Creek Milling Co.

Norcat, Kan.—Hail slightly damaged the elevator of the Peerless Flour Mills Co. on July 21.

Kanorado, Kan.—I am manager now of the Kanorado Co-op. Ass'n's elevator.—R. E. Harrington.

Blue Rapids, Kan.—Some small damage by a windstorm was done to the mill plant of the Blue Rapids Milling & Elvtr. Co. on July 4.

Coldwater, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is putting a new leg belt in its elevator here, same being furnished by the White Star Co.

Whitewater, Kan.—The Whitewater Flour Mills have equipped their elevator with lightning protection, supplied by the White Star Co.

Lyons, Kan.—Plans are being formulated for a re-organization of the Central Kansas Milling Co., bankrupt, the banks, which hold the notes of the company, agreeing to renew the loans to a new company and also to make further loans under certain conditions.

Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

Hubbell Bldg. Des Moines, Ia.

Call or Wire

Our Expense for Immediate

Protection on

Elevators—Grain—Dwellings
Lumber Yards—Merc. Property

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Hutchinson Board of Trade has denied membership to the Hall-Baker Grain Co., a subsidiary of the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Darlow, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills are installing an improved truck dump in their elevator at this station, purchased from the White Star Co.

Bonner Springs, Kan.—The old Ismert-Hincke Mill, that has been shut down since 1926, is being remodeled and will be opened again for the manufacture of feed and flour. It has a capacity of 200 barrels per day. The company also contemplates making a malt flour.

Ingalls, Kan.—The cutting off of one hand by the wheels of a moving box car at the elevator siding, when he fell, cost the life of L. O. Webb, manager of the Ingalls Co-op. Elvtr. Co., on July 30. Blood poisoning set in, the three amputations were made in an effort to check it.

Coffeyville, Kan.—The Kansas state department's grain inspection office here has been discontinued, and W. J. Jamb of that office, who is the oldest inspector in point of service in the state department, has been transferred to Wellington, Kan., where he succeeds George Rhodes.

Chase, Kan.—I am running the business [of the elevator recently purchased from the Central Kansas Milling Co.] under the name of the Davis Grain Co. It is my own business. Am handling no side lines. Capacity of elevator is 18,000 bus.; located on the Santa Fe Railroad. Have already installed an Ersham Truck Dump.—W. E. Davis.

Bogue, Kan.—P. E. Wuchter, manager of the Robinson Milling Co.'s elevator here, had a narrow escape from death recently when his clothing caught in the clutch of the gasoline engine and was practically torn off his body. Fortunately another man was in the engine room at the time and had the presence of mind to shut down the engine and grab Mr. Wuchter by the feet, thus saving him from being beaten to a pulp. A doctor's examination showed that the ligaments in his right arm and shoulder were badly torn and stretched, his right hip bruised and his face cut in several places. No bones were broken.

SALINA LETTER

Recent new members of the Board of Trade include H. C. Vogel on transfer from J. Roy Miller.

Salina, Kan.—A windstorm occurring on July 4 did some small damage to the warehouse of the Western Star Mill Co.

Pawnee Rock, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills recently installed a Strong-Scott Dump in their elevator; same was bot from the White Star Co.

A grain brokerage office has been opened here by E. S. Miller, who has traveled this territory for grain firms for 17 years. He has been making his home in Norton, Kan., but will now establish his family in a home here.

Rendered powerless to act by a Federal Court injunction, Saline County saw approximately 100,000 bus. of Farm Board wheat, which it had previously attached in an effort to collect taxes on it, moved out of Salina by orders of the Grain Stabilization Corp., late in July.

KANSAS ELEVATOR CO.

TOPEKA, KAN.

Storage Capacity 750,000 Bus.

Buyers and Sellers of Milling Wheat and Coarse Grains

Phone or Wire

Secular-Bishop Grain Co.

Consign Us

Kansas City, Mo.

Adair-Morton Grain Co.

Wichita, Kansas

WHEAT-CORN-OATS-KAFIR

An office has been opened on the 10th floor of the United Life Bldg. by the Southwest Co-op. Wheat Growers Ass'n, with Charles Lorenz in charge.

KENTUCKY

Mayfield, Ky.—The Mayfield Milling Co. reports the breakdown of a large electric motor which recently occurred.

Mt. Sterling, Ky.—James E. Gay's office and grist mill burned on the morning of July 21; loss, \$3,000; partly insured. A supply of meal and some corn was destroyed.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—No. 2 red winter garlicky wheat in Baltimore, under an active demand and small daily offerings, is selling in August at the highest premium over Chicago September within the memory of our oddest traders.—R. C. N.

Baltimore, Md.—Robert C. Clark, cashier in the elevator office of the B. & O. Railroad, who retired on July 30 after 50 years in the same department of the company, was presented with a silver loving cup, suitably inscribed, by members of the Chamber of Commerce.—R. C. N.

MICHIGAN

Haslett, Mich.—Small damage by wind was sustained by the Haslett Elvtr. Ass'n on June 30.

Unionville, Mich.—The Unionville Milling Co. has installed a Bryant Electro-Magnetic Separator.

Pinckney, Mich.—A section of roofing on elevator of the Thomas Read Sons was blown off on July 21.

Pewamo, Mich.—The Pewamo Elvtr. Co. plant was slightly damaged by wind on May 24 and again on June 8.

Hudsonville, Mich.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently added a corn cracker and a 5-h.p. motor to its equipment.

Dutton, Mich.—The Caledonia Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed an electro-magnetic separator ahead of its corn cracker.

Elmira, Mich.—The grain warehouse of the Elmira Warehouse Co., reported burned in the Journals last number, will be rebuilt.

Colling, Mich.—A Bryant Electro-Magnetic Separator is being installed ahead of the feed mill in the Unionville Milling Co.'s plant here.

Chesaning, Mich.—Fire in a motor switch box at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator on July 28 was soon extinguished, with but slight damage.

Jamestown, Mich.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new motor driven 24-inch attrition mill and this will be protected by a Wells-Reliable electro-magnetic separator.

Blanchard, Mich.—J. W. Fate, who operated an elevator here under the firm name of J. W. Fate & Co., has gone out of the grain business and has turned the elevator over to his successor, A. Kersey.

Freeport, Mich.—T. E. Brunner has recently taken over the local feed mill and elevator which was in the hands of the closed bank. A Bryant electro-magnetic separator is being installed ahead of the feed mill. The Freeport Creamery Co. will continue to lease and operate the plant.

Covert, Mich.—E. C. Vandebough is adding more bin capacity to his elevator and feed mill. He has also installed a large elevator leg, for handling corn, driven by a 1½-h.p. fully-enclosed motor connected with tex rope drive to the elevator head shaft, which is equipped with ball bearings.

Portland, Mich.—George Diller has been appointed manager of the Portland Co-op. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Charles Cook, reported in the July 13 Journals as having taken a position at Woodland, Mich. Mr. Diller has been employed at the Portland Co-op. Co.'s elevator for the past two years.

Midland, Mich.—W. E. Laur & Son have rebuilt a warehouse on the site of the elevator which burned about sixty days ago. The plant is equipped with a grain cleaner and a Bryant feed mill and is electrically operated. A dreadnaught electro-magnetic separator is being installed to protect the feed mill.

Bad Axe, Mich.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a Bryant Built-in Electro-Magnetic Separator for its feed mill to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard.

Plainwell, Mich.—Mr. Johnson will rebuild a warehouse immediately on the site of his feed mill that burned in June, and will install a feed mixer but will probably not install a feed mill until later. The Eesley Milling Co. (whose plant burned at the same time) has arranged to have its flour manufactured by other mills and to use the old buckwheat mill, located about one-half mile from the scene of the fire, as a warehouse for carrying on its flour business.

Detroit, Mich.—The Wolverine Milling Co., reported in the May 25 Journals as having been formed to take over the facilities of the Frank T. Caughey Co., which had been in the hands of a receiver for over a year and which discontinued business May 1, has secured a Federal license for the 185,000-bu. elevator, thru which the new company will do a grain merchandising and storage business. D. A. Pettigrew is manager and P. C. Gilbert will have charge of the grain department of the new company, which will manufacture feed and distribute Wayne feed and feed ingredients.

MINNESOTA

Morristown, Minn.—The Big Diamond Mill was recently damaged by fire.

Hampton, Minn.—New coal sheds are being added to the elevator plant of G. R. Treanor.

Hendrum, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. has purchased a new 15-ton truck dump scale.

Tracy, Minn.—Guy Hollenbeck, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, has resigned.

Beaver Creek, Minn.—A new leg belt and drive chain have been installed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Ortonville, Minn.—The elevator owned by Fred Sanborn & Son is being remodeled at a cost of \$3,000.

Georgetown, Minn.—A separator has recently been installed in the local elevator of the Monarch Elvtr. Co., of Minneapolis.

Lafayette, Minn.—One of the warehouse roofs at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s plant was blown off recently during a severe storm.

St. James, Minn.—Larson Bros. have taken over the old Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s building and will open a grain buying business.

Balaton, Minn.—The siding has been renailed on Paul W. Giese's elevator, general repairs made and the machinery overhauled.

Tracy, Minn.—A warehouse having a capacity of five carloads has been erected at the elevator plant of the Eagle Roller Mills Co.

Gaylord, Minn.—The elevator of the Geib Elvtr. Co. has recently been improved by being painted and having the siding renailed.

Shakopee, Minn.—It is reported that the local mill of the Farm Service Stores, Inc., may reopen. Headquarters are in Minneapolis.

Hanska, Minn.—Oscar E. Bjornberg, agent for the New Ulm Roller Mill elevator, has resigned and been succeeded by Fred A. Bjornberg.

Garvin, Minn.—A magnetic separator has been installed at the feed mill of the Garvin Co-op. Elvtr. Co. and the mill overhauled.

Glencoe, Minn.—John Marsh, organizer of the local elevator and a pioneer citizen of this place, died recently at the age of 69 years.

Borup, Minn.—Chester Lillebo, of Crookston, has succeeded Bert Veale, resigned, as agent for the St. Anthony Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Shakopee, Minn.—New sills have been placed under the elevator of the Buchanan Grain Co. and the elevator has been given a general overhauling.

Duluth, Minn.—Applicants for membership in the Board of Trade include S. H. Cargill, of Minneapolis, representative of the Victoria Elvtr. Co., succeeding R. H. Cargill.

Appleton, Minn.—At 9 a. m. on July 6 seven coils were burned out in the mill and elevator plant of W. J. Jennison Co., and again on July 8 at 2:30 p. m., nine coils were burned out.

Granite Falls, Minn.—Herman L. Jertson, of Hazel Run, and James Jertson have opened the Granite Falls Grain & Fuel Co. in the building owned by the closed Farmers Elvtr. Co.

East Chain (r. d. from Fairmont), Minn.—Johnson & Gardner have installed a magnetic separator ahead of their feed mill.

Elbow Lake, Minn.—Moore Wayne, local manager of the Osborne-McMillan Grain Co.'s elevator, has been promoted to auditor, and he has been succeeded as manager by Fred Applin.

Traverse (St. Peter p. o.), Minn.—Albert Frank has succeeded his brother Harold as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. Harold has gone to Winthrop, where he now manages the elevator of the Pacific Grain Co.

Winthrop, Minn.—E. W. Ronning, former manager of the Pacific Grain Co.'s elevator, and Leonard Zettle have formed the Winthrop Grain Co. and are remodeling a flat house, equipping it with a 10-ton truck scale, a truck dump and a head drive. Electric power is used.

Duluth, Minn.—Fred Schutte, who has had charge of the grain weighing and inspection office here, has been appointed chief state grain inspector by the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission, to succeed the late Col. R. A. Wilkinson, who was killed in an automobile accident on June 30. F. L. Hanson, of Ada, has been appointed Mr. Schutte's successor at the Duluth office.

Lamberton, Minn.—Henry Asmus, who has been identified with elevators at this point for 36 years, 32 of which he has been employed by the Eagle Roller Mill Co., has resigned and says he will take things easy the rest of his life. He has been succeeded as manager of the elevator by J. P. Nigg, of Clarkfield, Minn., who was at one time assistant manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Two separators have been installed in the Soo Elvtr., operated by the Farmers National Warehouse Corp.

William D. Haycock, formerly in the grain business in this city for many years, died at his home here, on July 20, at the age of 70 years.

The Western Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: Lawrence S. Gregory and others; to deal in grain and cereals of all kinds.

The Brooks Elvtr. Co.'s feed mill was damaged by fire late in July; loss, \$3,000. The fire was said to have been caused by a pyromaniac who has been working in the northeast section of the city for some time.

Memberships in the Chamber of Commerce have been purchased by John McVay, grain dealer of Great Falls, Mont.; Carl A. Quarberg, Tri-State Milling Co., Belle Fourche, S. D., and C. E. Taylor, Capitol Elvtr. Co., Duluth, Minn.

New officers of the Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n are: Pres., J. V. McCarty; vice-pres., Minor B. Gold. New directors: Frank Higgins, E. F. Barrett and R. R. Tennyson; re-elected directors: C. A. Malmquist and Harry T. Van Every.

The plant of the Minnesota Feed Co. has been re-opened and H. J. Bergman, former pres. of the Imperial Meal Co., of this city, is in charge. An elevator, a well equipped feed mill and warehouse storage for 200 cars comprise the plant. Mr. Bergman has transferred from Chicago to this city his headquarters for his recently formed Bergman Meal Co., dealing in feed ingredients.

MISSOURI

Weatherby, Mo.—James Fitzgerald, of the Fitzgerald Produce Co., has bot a hammer mill.

Carthage, Mo.—Electrical breakdown of a motor is reported in the plant of the Morrow Milling Co.

Slater, Mo.—Slater Mill & Elvtr. Co. has added to its equipment one McMillin Style "B" Electrical Truck Dump.

Burlington Junction, Mo.—L. H. Lower has purchased the Wright Feed Mill from J. L. Henderson, of Tarkio, and is now operating it.

Manchester, Mo.—In the plant of the Manchester Milling Co. lightning struck the lead-in wires to the building, burning two of the main wires, also damaging the conduit and scorching the side of the building on June 19.

Hurley, Mo.—Lloyd Howard has bot a half interest in the Spring Creek Mills, of this place, and will assist in the operation of the mill. J. H. Whinnery, Mr. Howard's father-in-law, has owned and operated the mill for many years.

Lilbourn, Mo.—The old Lilbourn Milling Co.'s building, which has not been operated as a flour mill for five years, burned July 21; loss, about \$6,000; partly insured. The origin of the fire was thot to have been a hot box in the grinding equipment in the basement, which had been in operation that day. The building was owned by S. B. Camp and others and was leased to J. R. Grabenhorst, who had machinery and feed in it. G. L. Tinsley had 3,000 bus. of wheat stored in the building also.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

The J. T. Sexton Co., feed ingredients broker, has just moved its offices from the third to the fourth floor of the Board of Trade Bldg.

Applicants for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade include Jesse B. Smith, general manager Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co., Salina, Kan., on transfer from P. G. Hale. The membership sold for \$4,000, including transfer fee of \$500.

The Hale Brokerage Co. has been formed by P. G. Hale, who recently resigned his connection with the Mid-Continent Grain Co., with which he was associated for four years, to go into business for himself. Offices are maintained in the Board of Trade Bldg.

A blood transfusion probably saved the life of Marion Fuller, traveling representative of the Meservey-O'Sullivan Grain Co., after two operations for appendicitis in a Dodge City, Kan., hospital, the blood being furnished by T. A. O'Sullivan of the same company.

MONTANA

Bozeman, Mont.—An autostarter burned out in the plant of the Sweet Co. recently.

Edgar, Mont.—A. A. Markuson has installed a magnetic separator ahead of his feed mill.

Columbus, Mont.—Columbus Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed lightning rods on its elevator.

Moore, Mont.—Charles Brown is the new manager of the Montana Dakota Grain Co.'s elevator here.

Intake, Mont.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the Intake Farmers Grain Co. on June 22.

Hobson, Mont.—The Montana Flour Mills' elevator, only building remaining of the Judith Milling Co.'s property, is being opened under the management of Ernest Steele of Campbell, Minn.

Galata, Mont.—The elevator of the Gallatin Valley Elvtr. Co. that burned in May is being rebuilt, and will be completed in time to take care of the new wheat. R. J. Layton will be manager.

Wibaux, Mont.—I am the new manager of the Wibaux Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. I was formerly manager of the Homestead Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, at Homestead, Mont.—M. B. Larson.

NEBRASKA

Kimball, Neb.—John Eskildsen has leased the elevator formerly operated by the M. T. Frederick Grain Co.

Dix, Neb.—The elevator here that has been operated by the M. T. Frederick Grain Co. has been leased by Gene Binning.

Tobias, Neb.—The Barstow Grain Co. has leased the elevator that has been operated by the Crittenden Grain Co. and managed by J. H. Bernschlegel.

Seward, Neb.—The Herrold Grain Co.'s elevator was damaged by fire Aug. 4; loss, \$2,500; insured; 1,000 bus. of wheat and 100 bus. of oats were in storage.

Omaha, Neb.—It has been decided that the grain stored in Omaha elevators (approximately 15,000,000 bus.), owned by persons in all parts of the country, is not subject to taxation, as it has the status of being in transit and is subject to immediate reshipment at any time. The Douglas County board of equalization had been investigating the matter of taxing the grain.

Gordon, Neb.—The Barstow Grain Co., J. Lincoln proprietor, is building a 60,000-bu. addition to its elevator. The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has sold to the Farmers National Warehouse Corp.

North Platte, Neb.—The milling plant formerly operated by L. C. Carroll as the North Platte Flour Mills had been leased by Arthur Leflang, of Omaha, who expected to start operating on the new crop of wheat about Aug. 10. The plant includes an elevator, a feed grinding department and a 250-barrel flour mill. Before going to Omaha, Mr. Leflang was for many years in the milling business at Lexington, Neb.

Lincoln, Neb.—John E. Tomlinson, elevator superintendent for the Gooch Milling & Elvtr. Co., was overcome by the fumes of gas used in fumigating the company's macaroni factory, on July 31, and Jacob Egger, superintendent of the factory, was fatally affected by them. At the hospital, where Mr. Tomlinson was taken, his condition was considered critical. The men had worn gas masks, but these had been slipped from their faces.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Farm Service Stores, Inc., has taken over the J. Cushing Co., a grain firm, which has operated stores in New England for nearly 70 years.

Boston, Mass.—The Cereal Byproducts Co., of Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, Buffalo and Minneapolis, with general offices in Chicago, has opened a sales office in Boston, to be in charge of A. Ware Bosworth, vice-pres. of the company, and for years manager of the company's Memphis office. Mr. Bosworth has had about 20 years' experience in the feed business, prior to his association with the Cereal Byproducts Co. having been salesman and sales manager for nationally known feed manufacturers. As reported in the Journals last number, Mr. Bosworth is succeeded at Memphis by Walter M. Browne.

NEW YORK

Kendall, N. Y.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator plant of William G. Dailey on July 3.

Forrestville, N. Y.—Grover Town has installed a one-ton Eureka Vertical Batch Mixer and molasses equipment in his feed mill.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The annual convention of the New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held in this city, at the Hotel Onondaga, Aug. 18 and 19.

New York, N. Y.—On July 21 occurred the death of William Bamber, a former member of the Produce Exchange, at his home in Brooklyn, at the age of 82 years.

Greene, N. Y.—Fire caused by the total destruction of an exposing building did some small damage to building and stock of a Grange League Federation on July 5.

Cuba, N. Y.—Phelps & Sibley have installed a sack cleaner operated by a 5-h.p. Westinghouse fully-enclosed fan cooled motor controlled by an automatic switch.

Lockport, N. Y.—An addition is being built to the plant of Federal Mill, Inc. The tracks leading into the plant will be enclosed, additional warehouse space for feed and flour being provided.

New York, N. Y.—Because of unpaid assessments, four regular memberships in the Produce Exchange were sold at auction, on July 25, for \$710 and \$700, and one associate membership for \$230.

Rushville, N. Y.—The elevator and milling business formerly conducted here by Belden & Co., headquarters Geneseo, N. Y., which company was reported in the Journals last number as dissolving, has been taken over by George Fitch, who will continue operation under the name of George W. Fitch & Son. Mr. Fitch has been local manager of the business for some time.

Oneonta, N. Y.—At the plant of the Elmore Milling Co., Inc., a double disc 24-in. direct motor driven feed mill was completely wrecked recently. The case was literally blown to pieces and one section of the plates went through the floor above the mill. Three employees were extremely lucky as they just happened to be out of the work room for instructions at the time the smash-up occurred.

Stratton Grain Company
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Southwestern Wheat and Corn
Operating Stratton Elevator
2,000,000 Bus. Capacity

Freedom, N. Y.—N. A. Phillipi & Co. have installed a one-ton Monarch Vertical Feed Mixer.

NORTH DAKOTA

Chaseley, N. D.—The new manager of the Chaseley Grain Co.'s elevator is Peter Erickson.

Nanson, N. D.—Earl Heller is the new manager of the International Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Cathay, N. D.—The new manager of the Kellogg Commission Co.'s elevator is George Newmiller.

Emrick, N. D.—Two distributors were recently installed in the elevator of Gulden Bros. & Clough.

Butte, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has appointed Mr. Grosze, of Kulm, manager of its elevator.

Springbrook, N. D.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s elevator will be re-opened for the new crop.

Benedict, N. D.—Geslie Kloster is the new manager of the Benedict Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Maxbass, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has appointed M. J. Mullins, of Glenburn, manager of its elevator.

Benedict, N. D.—Freddie Feldner is the new grain buyer at the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Alamo, N. D.—Ralph E. Manning, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, has been missing since July 12.

Grenora, N. D.—Charles Aplin has taken over the management of the Occident Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point.

Southam, N. D.—H. A. Cook has succeeded Albert Anderson as manager of the elevator at this point, Mr. Anderson having purchased an elevator at Leeds, N. D.

Fredonia, N. D.—A new dust house has been built by the Fredonia Grain Co., new grates installed and scale repaired.

Perth, N. D.—With John Klier as manager, the Imperial Elvtr. Co.'s elevator will open after several closed seasons.

Starkweather, N. D.—F. O. Besse, manager of the Farmers Grain Co., is recovering from injuries recently received in an automobile accident.

Sherwood, N. D.—E. O. Nelson has been appointed manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, which is being reopened.

Norma, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned late in July, together with three box cars and several thousand bus. of grain.

Michigan, N. D.—C. L. Thompson, former manager of the Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co.'s elevator at Warwick, is now operating an elevator at this point.

Regan, N. D.—I took charge of the Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here on July 1. We handle twine and a complete line of Purina Feeds as side lines.—Chas. Tedholm.

Wahpeton, N. D.—Louis Prody has resigned as manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, and has been succeeded by L. A. McCoffrey, of Fargo, N. D.

Drayton, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has appointed James Bellamy manager of its elevator, succeeding Oscar Amlie, resigned, who is now with the Drayton Oil Co.

Burlington, N. D.—C. E. Burgess has been named manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding C. A. Morey, who has taken a similar position at Hamlet.

Walhalla, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. will open a house closed for two years and the Powers Elvtr. Co., of Minneapolis, will operate an elevator repossessed from the Wheat Growers Ass'n.

Velva, N. D.—A new electric motor has replaced the old one at the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. John Covlin is the new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Grain dealers of the northeastern part of this state gathered here at 2 p. m., Aug. 2, at the call of P. A. Lee, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, for a round table discussion of subjects pertaining to the moving of the new crop.

Fargo, N. D.—Plans to handle this year's grain crop were discussed at a meeting of grain men held at this city July 30, under the auspices of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, the meeting being called by P. A. Lee, sec'y of the ass'n. The meeting was attended by grain dealers of the southeast section of the state.

Bismarck, N. D.—Attorney-General James Morris has handed down an opinion that the recently adopted measure outlawing crop mortgages will not affect the farm warehouse certificate issued by the state grain storage commissioner under the farm grain storage law, pointing out that the initiated measure outlaws and prohibits mortgages upon "growing and unharvested crops." He stated that as soon as the crop is harvested it may be mortgaged.

OHIO

Nevada, O.—E. H. Chance has purchased a Sidney Corn Sheller.

Ridgeway, O.—The Ohio Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has turned C. R. Einsele's elevator back to him.

New Paris, O.—New Paris Elvtr. Co. has added to its equipment one McMillin Truck Dump.

Coldwater, O.—The Coldwater Grain & Coal Co. recently installed a Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer.

Sabina, O.—An electric truck dump and other equipment was recently installed by the Ohio Farm Bureau Service Co.

Gambier, O.—The Gambier Farmers Co-op. Co.'s warehouse was badly damaged by windstorm early last month.

Garrettsville, O.—Nichols & Nichols are preparing their own cracked corn with their new duplex corn cracker and grader.

Rosburg, O.—At 1 a. m. on Aug. 1 the crib and stock of the United Grain Co. were damaged by fire of unknown origin.

Wilmington, O.—Buckley Bros. recently improved their equipment by the installation of a new Sidney Electric Truck Dump.

Clarksville, O.—I. C. Smith has been appointed temporary manager of the Farmers Exchange Co.'s elevator, succeeding B. O. Thompson.

Minster, O.—The oil business of Neimeyer-Bensman & Co. has been purchased by the Farmers Exchange Co., which operates an elevator here.

Edgefield, O.—W. D. Rapp & Son have purchased the elevator at this point, making four houses for the company, at Sabina, Melvin, Glendon and Edgefield.

Dodson (Brookville p. o.), O.—A. I. Cotterman's elevator here burned Aug. 2, during the night; loss, \$10,000; covered by insurance. The cause was that to have been lightning.

Toledo, O.—The Clover Leaf Elvtr. here, formerly operated by J. F. Zahm & Co., capacity 200,000 bus., has been bot by Sam Rice, of the Rice Grain Co., operating an elevator at Metamora, O.

Farmersville, O.—Amos Brubaker, who formerly operated an elevator here for several years, died at his home near Johnsville recently, following an operation for appendicitis. He was 45 years old.

Ada, O.—The Ada Farmers Exchange Co. is now operating its new elevator, erected on the site of the house that burned several years ago. The material for the building was largely donated by stockholders of the company.

Cambridge, O.—The Cambridge Flour Mills Co., whose plant burned last month, will rebuild the plant on the site of the old one. A temporary office has been established at the site of the burned mill and business is being continued.

Antwerp, O.—One of the bins containing shelled corn in the Antwerp Equity Exchange Co.'s elevator gave way, Aug. 1, as the strain was too great, and poured out about 1,200 bus. of the corn. The damage was entirely repaired in a little over 24 hours.

Mount Gilead, O.—The Buckeye Milling Co. is in the hands of a receiver, which was requested by the Peoples Savings Bank Co., a creditor, which claimed that the business had been run at a loss for some time. John W. Cook was named receiver by the court.

Rates for grain elevators have been reduced from \$1.60 to \$1.50 by the Ohio Industrial Commission, which administers the Ohio workmen's compensation law, and rates on employes of flour mills have been increased from 70c to 90c per \$100 payroll, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933.

Arcanum, O.—Floyd & Co.'s grain elevator was visited by a bold thief about 9:30 a. m., July 15, who escaped unnoticed with about \$40 in cash, which he took from a cash drawer after prying it open. Office employes had left the office to inspect some improvements that had been made.

Ashtabula, O.—Kelley Feed & Grain, Inc., incorporated; capital stock, 250 shares, no par value; incorporators: H. C. Kelley, Merle Kelley and Clarence H. Kelley. This company was reported in the last number of the Journals as having bot the feed business of the Lake Erie Milling Co.

Van Wert, O.—Jesse A. Stemen, of Convoys, has bot the Van Wert Equity Exchange's elevator and has taken charge. G. O. Wilmore, who has been manager of the elevator for two years, will remain with the new owner. Mr. Stemen has been manager of the Equity Exchange at Convoys for several years.

Waynesfield, O.—Lewis Smith fell from the top of the Waynesfield Grain Co.'s elevator, on July 12, when the rope holding the weight on the elevator broke, and as a result received blistered hands, a sprained ankle, a large bump on his forehead and his lower lip was cut by two teeth protruding thru it. He was fortunate in receiving only minor injuries, the painful.

Hagenbaugh (Cable p. o.), O.—The elevator at this point owned by O. N. Clark, of Cable, and managed by James Mabry, burned at 8:30 a. m., July 20, fire being caused by the backfire of the gasoline engine; loss, including elevator, two box cars, several buildings near the elevator, a straw stack and a barn, estimated at \$18,000; insurance of \$2,000 was carried on the building. About 300 bus. of newly threshed wheat and all the machinery were destroyed.

OKLAHOMA

Enid, Okla.—The Feuquay Grain Co., of this city, has leased the Enid Milling Co.'s 125,000-bu. elevator here.

Rosston, Okla.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed standard electric equipment in its elevator, same being furnished by the White Star Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Sun Gold Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators: Frank S. Gresham, J. L. Edwards and Davis Ables.

Tulsa, Okla.—Mail addressed to Hassey & Dunn is returned, altho it was reported in May that the firm had bot equipment for the manufacture of feed.

Miami, Okla.—Frank Riley and his son, Clark Riley, recently opened a grain mill, which they are operating under the name of the Riley Milling Co. The machinery was bot from Elmer Hart, who formerly operated a mill at Fairland. Stock feeds, cornmeal, graham and whole wheat flour will be made and some custom grinding done.

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Grandfield, Okla.—A. C. Potts, for two years past manager of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool's elevators, and more recently with the Farmers National Grain Corp., which recently took over the properties, resigned Aug. 1.

Middleton (Newkirk p. o.), Okla.—George Walker, who has charge of the Deer Creek Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, has installed a pressure tire pump at the elevator for the convenience of farmers who deliver grain in trucks.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Silverton, Ore.—The Fischer Flour Mills, which shut down temporarily, due to financial difficulties, will re-open.—F. K. H.

Dixie, Wash.—An addition is being built to connect the elevator and warehouse owned by the Farmers National Warehouse Corp.

Winona, Wash.—The Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co. has again taken over the grain warehouses here and Bert Ping continues as local manager.

Portland, Ore.—The business of S. E. Mikkelsen, Inc., will be continued by S. E. Mikkelsen, who will confine himself to a strictly brokerage business.

Harrington, Wash.—The plant of the United Grain Growers, Inc., was damaged by exposure to the burning of the Odessa Union Warehouse Co. on July 18.

Wilbur, Wash.—Claire W. Kunz has been appointed manager of the Grain Growers Warehouse Co., succeeding Walter Daniels, resigned, who has been with the company for eight years.

Orofino, Ida.—The Orofino Rochdale Co. will build a 30,000-bu. addition to its bulk wheat storage facilities here, to be 24x36 feet and 60 feet high, the same height as the present bins, work to be rushed as fast as possible.

Salem, Ore.—The Cherry City Milling plant, which has been idle for several years, is again in operation. Michael Hungate has taken over the machinery and will operate the business as the Cherry City Flour Mill. The capacity is 50 barrels a day.

Spokane, Wash.—A \$15,000 feed mill unit is being constructed in the Centennial Mill plant here, Alloway & Georg having the contract. The mill, which has a capacity of 75 tons of feed per day, is expected to be completed shortly after the middle of August.

Portland, Ore.—The serious illness of Howard George, manager of the Portland Merchants Exchange, is reported. Last winter Mr. George gave a pint and a half of blood in a blood transfusion, and his present condition is attributed to this. X-ray examination disclosed abdominal abscesses.

Portland, Ore.—All the old officers were re-elected at the recent annual meeting of the Merchants Exchange, and are as follows: Pres., S. E. Semple; vice-pres., Paul G. Ostroot; treas., A. M. Scott; sec'y, E. C. Davis. Directors, also re-elected, are: H. E. Sanford, Lloyd Wentworth, Fred N. Mills, Victor Johnson and George Powell.

Portland, Ore.—Max Gehlar, head of the state department of agriculture, has been holding conferences on the hay situation here, which, as reported in the Journals last number, is causing much discussion. According to the present law, grain and hay in less than 10-ton lots is not required to be inspected and graded.

Davenport, Wash.—The Big Bend Milling Co.'s property, which consists of an up-to-date flour mill fully equipped and ready to run, with storage room for 250,000 bus. of wheat, has been leased by the Terminal Trading Co., of Seattle, and has been opened for business with George P. Monroe of Seattle in charge.—F. K. H.

Oroville, Wash.—The Oroville Grain Co. is erecting a new warehouse just east of its office building, to be 46x98 feet and to have a capacity of 30,000 bus. of sack grain. R. B. Smith, owner of the grain company, for several years had charge of an elevator at Molson, the tracks to which have been abandoned by the Great Northern Railroad.

Sulphur (Connell p. o.), Wash.—Two warehouses, one belonging to the Farmers National Grain Corp. and the other to the Balfour-Guthrie Co., burned on the morning of July 13, together with 11,000 bus. of the old crop. The grain, belonging to a farmer, was uninsured. The Interior Warehouse Co. is the owner of the Balfour-Guthrie warehouse.

Perrydale, Ore.—Several hundred dollars has been spent by H. J. Elliott in improving his feed plant recently.

Harrington, Wash.—The two Harrington warehouses of the Odessa Union Warehouse Co. burned at about 6 p. m., July 18; loss, \$9,000; partly insured; cause, locomotive sparks on shingle roof. Two electric pilers, eight trucks, scales and wheat amounting to about 8,000 bus. were also burned. The company had previously leased the Sperry warehouse, from which it will carry on the business until other arrangements can be made. The Odessa Co. is made up of local farmers and operates warehouses at Lauer, Irby, Schoonover, Nemo, Lamona, Mohler and Odessa also.

Portland, Ore.—The grain com'te of the Merchants Exchange at a special meeting July 23 amended the trading regulations by adopting the following sack and protein rules: "Turned bad order of commodity branded sacks shall be subject to discount of 2 cents per sack. Sacks containing grain that are repaired, mended, patched, cut or torn will be considered in bad order. Subject to change in the market price of sacks." "All protein findings as to wheat shall be corrected to the common moisture basis of 13.5%. Brown-Duvel method on all purchases and sales of wheat where protein is a specified factor."—F.K.H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Paoli, Pa.—The Paoli Coal & Supply Co.'s plant, consisting of a four-story grain elevator, watertower, coal elevator, warehouse, brick office building and nine garages, burned July 29; loss, \$80,000; fifteen firemen were overcome or injured.

Karlsruhe, Pa.—The three-story frame grist mill, owned by Mrs. Walter Murphy, who has been operating the mill since the death of her husband several months ago, burned at 10 o'clock Sunday night, July 24; loss, \$6,500; partly insured.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Platte, S. D.—C. B. Smith is reported to have bot the Proper Elvtr.

Thomas, S. D.—Mr. Potter is the new manager of the elevator here.

Bovee, S. D.—C. W. Derr, of Mitchell, S. D., has leased L. C. Button's elevator.

Seneca, S. D.—The Hoven Grain Co. has sold its elevator here to Mr. Kast, who will operate it.

Delmont, S. D.—L. J. Blair has been appointed manager of the Carlon Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Beresford, S. D.—A distributor spout has been installed in the local elevator of the Fleischmann Malting Co.

Timber Lake, S. D.—H. E. Nagel has moved an elevator from Trail City to this place and will operate it here.

Canning, S. D.—W. S. Leeper has purchased an elevator at this point and has placed William Lewis in charge.

Huron, S. D.—The driveway of the Farmers Co-op. Co. has been replanked and a truck dump added to the equipment.

Miranda, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a new scale and Strong-Scott Dump in its east elevator.—C. H. T.

Iroquois, S. D.—A 15-ton truck scale and a hoist have been installed in the elevator of M. Theophilis, and the house painted.

White Butte, S. D.—Mr. Lucian is the new manager of the local Western Lbr. & Grain Co.'s elevator, which is being opened here.

Aurora, S. D.—A 10,000-bu. addition is to be built to the elevator of the Aurora Grain Co., and a new leg installed in the present house.

Jefferson, S. D.—Between 12 and 1 a. m. on July 10 the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was totally destroyed by fire of unknown origin.

Elrod, S. D.—The elevator of the Pacific Grain Co. was totally destroyed by fire caused by exposure on July 25; 1,000 bus. of grain burned also.

Rutland, S. D.—The Rutland Farmers Elvtr. Co. just electrified and installed Strong-Scott Head Drive and Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Motors.—C. H. T.

Trail City, S. D.—The elevator at this point formerly operated by H. E. Nagel has been moved by him to Timber Lake, S. D., where he will operate it.

Madison, S. D.—The plant of the Madison Grain Co. has been thoroly overhauled, a new truck dump installed, also well casing and loading-out spout.

Watertown, S. D.—The coal shed of Von Wald-Lovre Co. (which operates an elevator) was totally destroyed by fire of undetermined origin on July 30.

Carthage, S. D.—A. J. Murphy, who recently purchased the old Lyons elevator, has done some remodeling, including a 10-ton Fairbanks Scale and Strong-Scott Dump.—C. H. T.

Madison, S. D.—On June 24 burning embers from the Ketchum elevator fire were carried by wind to the shingle roof of the elevator of the Madison Farmers Elvtr. Co., doing slight damage.

Stickney, S. D.—The Stickney Community Elvtr. Co. here has given its old elevator a thoro overhauling, put in a new 15-ton 22x8 Howe Scale, double Strong-Scott Dumps and had the house painted.—C. H. T.

Milbank, S. D.—The Miller Elvtr. Co. (headquarters Minneapolis) has decided to erect another elevator, having a capacity of 30,000 bus., on the site of the elevator that burned July 9, the new house to be up to date in every respect. C. B. Bailey will continue in the capacity of manager.

Gallup (Ashton p. o.), S. D.—I am building a new 20,000-bu. elevator at Gallup, located on the C. M. & St. P. R. R., and plan to handle grain, coal and feed. This house replaces the elevator that burned a year ago which belonged to the farmers, and is the only elevator here.—J. H. Peck Elvtr., J. H. Peck, mgr. [A later report says that the elevator has been completed and is in operation.]

SOUTHEAST

Liberty, Miss.—D. D. Emmerick's grist and rice mill burned July 16; loss, \$2,000. The fire was caused by a gasoline explosion.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—Before leaving for Boston, Mass., where his company, the Cereal Byproducts Co., has just opened an office, of which he is manager, A. Ware Bosworth, who has managed the Memphis office of the firm for nine years, was given an informal farewell by members of the Memphis Merchants Exchange, of which he was a member, and by the Memphis Hay & Grain Ass'n, of which he is a past-president.

TEXAS

Terrell, Tex.—Mathews & Austin, whose elevator burned in June, are replacing the structure with several steel bins for feed storage. A frame office building will also be erected.

Fort Worth

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Ferryton, Tex.—The elevator of J. O. Selman, trustee, was damaged by windstorm on June 18.

Bushland, Tex.—On June 24 lightning caused a fire which damaged the storage bin of J. M. & H. T. Neely.

Spearman, Tex.—The Hardin Grain Co.'s elevator sustained small windstorm damage in the storm of June 18.

Finney Switch (Plainview p. o.), Tex.—On July 4 windstorm slightly damaged the plant of the Kimbell Elvtr. Co.

Plainview, Tex.—The Harvest Queen Mill & Elvtr. Co. and all of its properties are in receivership hands. How long it will remain so we can not estimate.—Wiley Blair and Carl J. Miller, receivers, by Wiley Blair.

Levelland, Tex.—Major H. Rodgers recently installed a natural gas engine at his feed mill and has now purchased roller mill equipment, to accommodate which a two-story building will be erected. A scouring machine for washing grain is to be installed.

San Antonio, Tex.—Practically the entire stock of the Douglass W. King Co., Inc., is now owned by Douglass W. King, who has bot the one-third stock held by others. Besides operating a corn sheller in this city, the company has two other leased warehouses and buys and ships peas and beans in this section in carlots. Mr. King, who has been operating for over 20 years in the Southwest, is now devoting his entire time to the active management of the business.—Douglass W. King Co.

WISCONSIN

Mayville, Wis.—The Charles Mann Grain Co.'s elevator was damaged by fire recently.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The finance com'te of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange has determined the rate of interest for August at 6%.

Evansville, Wis.—J. C. Robinson is having a 12,000-bu. grain and corn storage elevator erected. A corn grinder will be installed on the first floor.

Gresham, Wis.—Struck by lightning recently, the elevator of C. P. Stier & Co. burned; loss, about \$10,000; partly insured. The company made a specialty of chicken feed.

Milwaukee, Wis.—For the first time the hole-in-one feat has been put over at the Kosh-konong golf course, Fred M. Koepf, local manager for James E. Bennett & Co., carrying away that honor recently.

Manitowoc, Wis.—The Gould Grain Co., formerly the Gould Elvtr. Co., has been dissolved. The company was capitalized for \$250,000, was incorporated in 1906, and had at one time branches in Minneapolis, Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities.

Alma Center, Wis.—Kenneth Van Gordon took possession of his father's elevator here on Aug. 1, at which time Harry Van Gordon, the father, who has managed the elevator for 25 years, took over the Pigeon Grain & Livestock Co.'s elevator at Whitehall, which he has leased.

Delavan, Wis.—Rebuilding of Jacob Hetzel's mill, that burned June 15, as reported in the June 22 Journals, is expected to be finished by the 15th of this month. Only feed grinding equipment is being installed for the present, tho at some time in the future the plant will again be equipped to manufacture flour.

DePere, Wis.—Clifford A. Osen and Roy H. Osen will withdraw from the Wells-Osen Milling Co. on Sept. 1 and have leased the former Dousman Milling Co.'s plant, which they will put into operation again. The Wells-Osen Co. will be liquidated in the meantime. This company was organized about 14 years ago to engage in the manufacture of poultry and dairy feeds and to handle a full line of seeds and seed corn. The Osen brothers will conduct a similar business in their new location. The A. G. Wells Co., an established jobbing house in grain, flour and other commodities, will take over the plant now operated by the Wells-Osen Co., it is reported.

Sharon, Wis.—The Farmers Wholesale Co., headquarters Minneapolis, has leased the elevator, coal yards and warehouses formerly operated by the Hoard Lbr. Co. A. C. Peters, formerly with the old Wisconsin Grain Co., has been secured as manager, and his office will be in the west elevator. The Farmers Wholesale Co. has 150 retail stores thruout Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin.

Whitehall, Wis.—Harry Van Gorden, of Alma Center, has leased the Pigeon Grain & Livestock Co.'s elevator, with an option to buy the property within a specified time. Mr. Van Gorden writes: "We are located on the Green Bay & Western R. R.; capacity of elevator, 15,000 bus. Have no side lines. We will install a corn cracker, a mixer and a feed mill if we can. We are now located at Black River Falls, Neilsville, Whitehall and Alma Center. Have three boys and I am here."

WYOMING

Cheyenne, Wyo.—A. D. Persson, one of the proprietors of the Cheyenne Grain Elvtr. Co., recently filed for the nomination for Laramie County commissioner on the Republican ticket.

The Federal Farm Board co-operative, Land o'Lakes Creameries, Inc., has three and one-half million dollars of borrowed public money, with capital and net worth of only \$725,000. Their latest financial statement discloses investments in treasury certificates which pay them a higher rate of interest than they borrow from that branch of government. That is shrewd finance.

Wichita, Kan.—The Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Ass'n (pool) began suit July 28 for \$150,000 damages against three attorneys and three former members, alleging conspiracy to wreck the pool. The attorneys named are H. M. Black and C. L. Kagey, of Wichita, and B. W. Brooke, of Hays. The farmers are Ralph W. Gardiner, of Ashland, and W. B. Woofor and Roy Kistler, of Colby. Too bad.

Hickman Price, who left a \$50,000 executive position in New York, to effect his plans for becoming the world's largest individual wheat farmer, has gone broke, and turned his 22,000-acre project near Tulia, Tex., over to creditors. Loans against his acreage totalled \$142,000; other obligations, some of which was secured by machinery and equipment, totalled \$120,000. Investments had been made on a basis of 50c wheat.

Canada Demands Wheat Preference

Prime Minister R. B. Bennett of Canada on Aug. 2 declared himself satisfied with the progress made by the imperial economic conference at Ottawa. He still is standing by his demand for a wheat preference; indicated that he had not given up his fight for restriction of Soviet "dumping," and indicated a belief that not only will a group of bilateral trade treaties be drawn up between the nations at the conference, but that the whole scheme of improving inter-empire trade may be wrapped up in one all embracing treaty to which all the nations here may subscribe.

Canada and Australia had earlier been reported in agreement not to demand a tax on foreign wheat.

State Control of Wagon Scales

The C. G. W. R. R. had a wagon scale at 13th and Lumber streets, Chicago, used to weigh freight to ascertain the charges, and incidentally to weigh freight unloaded from cars at the request of the owner, the charge being 12½c per wagon load.

The City of Chicago got judgment against the railroad company for operating a scale without having obtained the certificate required by the city ordinance. The Great Western took the question to the Supreme Court of Illinois, which on Apr. 23, 1932, held in favor of the railroad company that the power given by the state law to the state commerce commission was exclusive. The wagon scale, as well as the other scales of the appellant, were exempt from any interference by the city and section 2941 of the ordinance, so far as it purports to apply to railroad corporations engaged in the transportation of freight as common carriers, is void for the want of power in the city to enact it.—180 N.E. Rep. 835.

Centralized organization of big pools is declared unwise by E. G. Nourse, director of the Institute of Economics at Washington. He characterized certain of the Farm Board's national pools as unwieldy, wasteful and inefficient, and of giving undue emphasis to "strong arm" types of collective bargaining.

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Field Seeds

Oblong, Ill.—W. A. Nebold has purchased a cleaner for handling red top and timothy seed.

Spokane, Wash.—The Inland Seed Co. has purchased the general seed business of the Spokane Seed Co.

Worthington, Minn.—Charles J. Gilbert has been made manager of the Worthington Seed Co., succeeding E. C. Callan.

Memphis, Tenn.—Jos. L. Mitchel is manager of the new seed department established by the Fidelity Elevator Co., which began operations Aug. 1.

Independence, Ia.—Burglars broke into the office of the Webster Seed Co. the night of July 29, drilling the safe and removing \$2.65 in its cash drawer.

Regina, Sask.—July 24 to Aug. 5, 1933, are the dates to which the World's Grain Exposition & Conference has been deferred, announces Ernest Rhodes, sec'y.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—Ira P. Hinman has converted an old flour mill into a seed house and has started an active business buying and selling clover and other field seeds.

Lebanon, Ind.—Hooten-Davis Seed Corp. has been incorporated by Guy F. Davis, Ellen Davis, and J. Cabe Davis with 300 shares of no par value capital stock, to do a general feed and seed business.

Yankton, S. D.—The agricultural com'te of the Yankton Chamber of Commerce has sent a request to Sec'y Hyde of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture for a moratorium on federal seed and feed loans.

Gilman, Ill.—A seed storage warehouse to hold about 15,000 bus. of seed corn is being erected just north of the Cutmer Elevator in Stockland township by W. D. Foster, who operates 3 seed farms nearby.

Richmond, Va.—J. H. Thomas, 51, identified with the seed business for 27 years, died July 24 at his home here. He was pres. of Diggs & Beadles Seed & Feed Co. Survivors are his widow, a son, and two daughters.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The federal seed loan office of the Department of Agriculture and the Reconstruction Finance Corp. at Grand Forks, N. D., has been discontinued and its activities consolidated with the local office.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

WAMEGO, KAN.

Wamego Seed & Elev. Co., alfalfa & seed corn.

WICHITA, KAN.

Ross Seed Co., Kansas Grown Alfalfa.

Chicago, Ill.—Arrangements between the Sherman Hotel and the American Seed Trade Ass'n executive com'te call for holding the 1933 convention during the week of June 26 instead of a week earlier as originally planned.

Milwaukee, Wis.—W. H. Crossland, for the past 35 years connected with the seed business, has established his own office as a general sales representative, handling wholesale seed to dealers in this country and Canada.

Henry Field, republican nominee for Senator from Iowa, has suggested to Sec'y of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde that midwest farmers with seed and feed loans be permitted to feed out their low-priced grain instead of selling it to meet the loans.

Hamburg, Germany—Gustav Zulzer, specializing in clover and grass seed, celebrated its 50th anniversary as a seed firm on Aug. 1. It does an extensive export and import business with this country. The present owner is John Zulzer, son of the founder.

Washington, D. C.—While the seed loan bill providing for loans from the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. to live stock producers, poultrymen and dairymen for financing crop planting and other farm activities, was vetoed, the same purposes are reported capable of accomplishment under the Act without amendment.

Toledo, O.—F. H. Woodruff & Sons, seedsmen of Connecticut and Wyoming, will take over the affairs and properties of the Continental Seed Co. here about Sept. 1. Seed cleaning machinery is being installed in the 3-story plant to handle Michigan and Ohio grown seeds, and the company will turn it into a mid-west branch and jobbing warehouse for a full line.

Washington, D. C., July 26.—Crimson clover seed started to move from growers' hands more rapidly, at prices slightly lower than a year ago. About 75% of the crop had been sold up to July 19, compared with 60% a year ago. Early movement of bur clover seed slower than last year, at higher prices. Seed oats in the South have been moving slowly.—Buro of Agricultural Economics.

Washington, D. C.—Every effort is being made to prevent spread of flag smut, which is reputed to annually cause serious damage to the wheat crop of Australia. It has been discovered in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas in this country. In anticipation the Kansas College of Agriculture is testing about 250 varieties and selections of winter wheat at Leavenworth, in hopes of developing a wheat which will resist the disease.

Paris, Ky.—The executive com'te of the Kentucky Bluegrass Seed Cooperative Ass'n met with the local dealers who are under contract to handle the seed, on July 25 and arrangements were made whereby all names of members would be placed in a container and weekly drawings would establish the order of deliveries. The schedule of advance prices to be allowed by the pool is reported to be 40 cents on grade A seed; 36 cents on B; 32 cents on C; 26 cents on D.

Sioux City, Ia.—Willard Callicott, 59, night watchman at the Sioux City Seed Co., was shot in the abdomen and fatally wounded on July 26 when he attempted to stop two bandits from robbing the company's offices. He died within three hours. Two suspects

were detained later for questioning on the meager clues supplied by two bullets, muddy footprints in the seed plant and footprints leading from the building to the nearby railroad yards. They were Dick Olson, 35, and Harry Lund, 34, each of whom is reported to have a police record.—A. G. T.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—K. & A. Seed Co., Inc., under which name Kraus-Apfelbaum, Inc., reorganized in February of this year, continuing with most of the old personnel in the wholesale field seed business, has started an expansion program, which contemplates national distribution of "Kayanay Seeds." In addition to the local plant where the head offices are being maintained under Max Kraus, vice-pres. and general manager, branches have recently been established at Omaha, Neb., under D. J. Bunnell; at Peoria, Ill., under Fred Weeks; at Harrisburg, Pa., under Roland Apfelbaum; at Detroit, Mich., and at Indianapolis, Ind., where E. F. Floyd has charge. Ed Burge will continue to manage the Indiana Seed Co., purchased by K. & A. from S. W. Flower Co. recently. The Fort Wayne plant has been remodeled and completely equipped with improved machinery. A cleaning unit is being constructed at Omaha.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers National Grain Corporation will be held Aug. 16 at Chicago. The cooperative elevator co's who were coerced into joining will be on hand with a club.

Senator Gore has written Chairman Stone of the Farm Board urging that no more Farm Board cotton be sold before Aug. 1, 1933, to permit the price to advance. Why not give it to China and relieve the market?

Some of the imported parasites of the European corn borer are showing promise of establishing themselves and becoming numerous enough in Indiana to aid in corn borer control, according to G. A. Ficht of the Department of Entomology of the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station.

Allen Northington, one time pres. of the American Cotton Pooling Ass'n, subsidiary of the Federal Farm Board, and general manager of the Alabama Farm Buro Cotton Pooling Ass'n, has been indicted on 25 counts for violation of the national banking act as pres. of the First National Bank of Prattville, Ala., which failed the day he resigned as manager of the cotton pool.

Seed Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1931, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments.	
	Receipts.	1931.	1932.	1931.
Chicago	83,000	75,000	.....	1,000
Duluth	92,738	268,955	122,699	266,095
Fort William	271,341	264,500	129,481	255,771
Milwaukee .....	.....	1,430	.....	.....
Minneapolis	66,120	153,730	168,210	193,120
Montreal	140,482	155,794	.....	.....
New York .....	.....	171,000	.....	.....
Superior .....	.....	103,217	.....	59,386
	KAFIR AND MILO			
	Receipts.	1931.	1932.	1931.
Galveston .....	.....	.....	351,428	.....
Hutchinson	22,100	5,200	.....	.....
Kansas City	70,000	40,700	135,800	110,000
Los Angeles	47,300	11,000	.....	.....
Wichita .....	.....	.....	3,900	.....
	CANE SEED			
	Receipts.	1931.	1932.	1931.
Kansas City .....	.....	.....	6,900	.....
	SORGHUMS			
	Receipts.	1931.	1932.	1931.
Cincinnati	1,400	.....	.....	.....
Fort Worth	138,600	32,200	39,200	23,800
Louisville	3,000	4,500	.....	.....
New Orleans	2,800	2,800	.....	.....
	CLOVER			
	Receipts.	1931.	1932.	1931.
Chicago, lbs.	313,000	464,000	30,000	130,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	22,130	30,000	30,000	.....
	TIMOTHY			
	Receipts.	1931.	1932.	1931.
Chicago, lbs.	197,000	.....	195,000	31,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	34,350	.....	.....	.....

Annual Grain Show Plans Under Way

Plans in several states are already under way for competitive prizes to be offered at the annual International Hay & Grain Show, which is held following Thanksgiving in conjunction with the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago.

The Greater North Dakota Ass'n, at Fargo, is holding up three prizes to encourage exhibits from North Dakota. They include: \$100 in cash to any North Dakota grower winning a championship on spring wheat, barley, oats, rye, flint corn, yellow dent corn, white dent corn, alfalfa seed, sweet clover seed, field peas, Great Northern beans, bale of alfalfa hay; \$50 in cash to any North Dakota grower exhibiting the same that wins first place in its class in any of the above lots. The class prize will not be paid if the entry wins the championship and is awarded the \$100.00 prize.

The Greater North Dakota Association also offers a free round trip railroad ticket to the International show at Chicago which will be paid to the North Dakota exhibitor making the best exhibit of seed grain in three classes, or grain, and grass seed, at the North Dakota State Seed Show held at Minot.

Henry Field Denounces Government in Business

Henry Field, seedsman of Shenandoah, Ia., candidate for U. S. Senator, says:

"When you realize that today the cost of government amounts to almost \$500 a family, meaning all our taxes, federal, state, county and city, and that almost one person in every five is a government employe, in some way, it gives us something to think about.

"What's the reason and what's the answer? The usual answer of the politicians is to blame it on the war.

"The real reason is not the war. It lies in too much government in business and not enough business in government. It lies in government methods and interference, where it does not belong, in the overlapping and cross firing. Too much trying to provide government work for ten people in some jobs that two or three people could do more effectively.

"There's a bureau at Washington for everything under the sun. If you want to know how to pick your teeth, or how to buy a pair of pants, just write down to Washington and they will send you a bulletin. It's all free, so they say, but that's where the taxes go."

The Union Equity Co-op. Exchange wrote Chairman Stone of the Farm Board complaining that the Farmers National Grain Corporation is attempting to crush it by paying 5 to 6 cents more for wheat at points where the Exchange operates in Oklahoma than at points where the Union has no stations. On the Spearman branch, Mr. Carpenter of the Farmers National threatens with the boast it can pay 3c over track bid at Equity stations and still make money buying at stations where the Equity has none. Evidently the Farmers National is determined to rule or ruin the farmers' markets.

Chairman Stone of the Farm Board says the "opposition is fighting bitterly to kill co-operative marketing." He is not telling the truth here. He is simply up to his old tricks, trying to confuse the issue. Business interests and agricultural interests are now, as usual, pulling together trying to kill the Farm Board and to save the co-operative movement. The issue must not be confused, even by clever Mr. Stone. The Farm Board is trying to foist on the country the thoroughly discredited theories of co-operative marketing. True co-operatives are opposed to the Farm Board and its false doctrines.—Dr. Jas. E. Boyle, in the *Cotton Digest*.

Official Seed Analysts Meeting at Fargo

For the first time since organization, the Ass'n of Official Seed Analysts of North America is holding its annual conference west of Chicago, its 4-day convention beginning Aug. 9 at Fargo, N. D.

Gathered at the convention are official seed analysts from each state in the Union, from the provinces of Canada, and from the laboratories of large seed houses in both countries. A large number of commercial seedsmen and seed growers are also in attendance.

Entertainment of delegates is in charge of the North Dakota Seed Trade Ass'n, which planned a lake party and dinner at the Detroit Lakes the evening of June 9.

Seed Loans Are Criticized

Government seed loans made thru the Department of Agriculture to farmers all over the country out of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corp., were severely criticized by E. F. Johnson, Chicago jobber of farm produce recently.

"The majority of the loans have been made to farmers who cannot get backing from their local bankers," Mr. Johnson said. "They are not good risks, and there is grave doubt that much more than 50 per cent of the loans will ever be repaid. There are only a few exceptions in which the federal loans have aided farmers in districts where local banking facilities have failed.

"While the farm board is working to stabilize production, the seed loans are opening the flood gates to an unprecedented volume of production, which is sure to appear when prices for produce reach the point where the substantial farmers can begin to make a profit. Meanwhile the government is supporting irresponsible growers through the loans until that condition arises.

"If there had been no seed loans some 50,000 farmers would have been unable to plant their total full acreage this year, but would have produced enough to live on and carry on. Due to the loans, however, a large number of farmers will be forced into bankruptcy by the low prices sure to prevail."

Oil in Flax May Become Market Factor

A special com'te of the Flax Institute of the United States has undertaken to determine whether or not quantity and quality of the oil in flaxseed may be made into a market factor, as is protein in wheat.

"The intrinsic value of flaxseed is governed by the quantity of linseed oil the seed contains and the quality of that oil as it is determined by the chemist," said T. H. Hopper, agricultural chemist, North Dakota State College, at a meeting held in Minneapolis to arrange conferences between experiment station representatives, inspection laboratories and flaxseed crushers. "To establish the quality of linseed oil, the chemist must determine the iodine number of the oil. The higher the iodine number, the higher will be the quality of the oil and the greater its drying properties.

"The conferences and studies proposed will ultimately yield rapid and accurate means for determining the quality and quantity of oil in flaxseed which may be of value in improving the method of buying."

On the special com'te are Dean W. C. Coffey, chairman, and Dr. A. H. Benton, North Dakota Agricultural College, T. L. Daniels and F. C. Smith, Minneapolis. James S. Milloy is sec'y of the Institute.

Ground oats and barley are mixed with oil and a few other minor ingredients for use as a sweeping compound by the New Richmond Roller Mills, New Richmond, Wis.

Hearing on Government in Seed Business

Before the Shannon Com'te at St. Louis July 28 T. M. Scott, pres. of Corneli Seed Co., and A. H. Mangelsdorf, of Edward F. Mangelsdorf & Co., presented a joint statement criticizing "unscrupulous competition" on the sale of seed by co-operatives financed by the Federal Farm Board.

They told of one co-operative which quoted blue grass seed at \$7.50 a hundred pounds this week. This price, they said, was 40 cents under the cost of this year's crop and \$4 under the cost of last year's, much of which is still on the market.

Scott, who said his company had been in business 86 years "without help from the Government," declared "such tremendous losses would not and could not be considered by private business."

New Seed Trade Marks

Seaboard Seed Co., Philadelphia, Pa., has filed No. 326,234, a bust representation of a Colonial figure, surrounded by two circles, between which appear "Bowling Green Lawn Seed."

Herman C. Locke, Locke Nursery & Floral Co., New Braunfels, Tex., has filed No. 324,536, a representation of a tree, bearing letters "Locke's Trees Shrubs Plants," for flower, garden, vegetable, field and lawn seeds.

Department of Agriculture appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year include the following: Cereal crops and diseases, \$554,485, decrease \$19,575; seed investigations \$75,500, decrease \$2,720; dust explosions \$36,190, decrease \$310; cereal and forage insects \$529,820, decrease \$37,400; marketing and distributing farm products \$812,320, decrease \$87,680; market news service \$1,380,808, decrease \$117,212; enforcement of grain standards act \$833,370, decrease \$26,670; enforcement of food and drugs act \$1,265,219, decrease \$50,346; and European corn borer \$295,000, decrease \$655,000. For the administration of the warehouse act the appropriation was increased \$820 to \$313,020 for expansion of licensing and inspection service.

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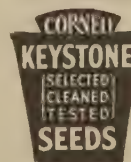
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GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds

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Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

Grain Carriers

Grain and grain products loaded during the week ending July 23 filled 41,171 cars, against 52,846 during the like week of 1931.

Port Colborne, Ont.—By purchase from the Welland Steamship Co. the Huron Steamship Co. has added five steamers to its line of 9 grain carriers.

Goldendale, Wash.—The Spokane, Portland & Seattle Ry. Co. has petitioned the court for an injunction restraining trucks and river steamers from moving wheat from the Columbia River bank to Portland, Ore., by using the waterfront facilities at Lyle to which the railroad company claims prior right. Truckers will divert the handling from Lyle to North Dalles, where boats will load hereafter.

Portland, Ore.—Hauling by trucks of more than 1,000,000 bus. of wheat into Portland for milling or shipment by boat to other ports will start soon, according to officials of Allied Truck Owners, Inc. The largest share of the wheat crop will come from eastern Oregon. This will be the first year that trucks have been used to move any great amount of bulk tonnage.—F. K. H.

Since July 1 cargo insurance has been covered by the new policy agreed upon by the underwriters and the London Corn Trade Ass'n containing a new clause reading "The insured goods are covered subject to the terms of this policy from the time of loading on board the craft, lighter and/or vessel," in place of the warehouse to warehouse clause, thus the risk begins when the insurance of the North American Export Grain Ass'n expires on the grain being placed f.o.b.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission

I. and S. No. 3679, peanuts to and from the southwest. By division 3. Proposed rates, raw peanuts, carloads, between the southwest on the one hand, and western trunk line, official and southeastern territories on the other, not justified. Suspended schedules ordered canceled and proceeding discontinued.

No. 24199, Haley-Neeley Co. v. A. A. By division 3. Rates, sweetclover seed, carloads, points in South Dakota and Sioux City, Ia., to destinations in Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois and Fairmont, Minn., unreasonable to extent they exceeded the corresponding contemporaneous class D rates. Reparation awarded.

No. 23137, Albers Bros. Milling Co. v. C. R. I. & P. By division 3. Dismissed. Upon reconsideration, rates on certain shipments, corn, originating at Goodland, St. Francis, and Traer, Kan., milled at Kansas City, Mo., and forwarded to Oakland, Calif., but diverted to Novato and Petaluma, Calif., not unreasonable or unduly prejudicial. Original report, 178 I. C. C. 329.

No. 24402, Farm Seed Ass'n of North America v. A. T. & S. F. By division 3. Rates, sweetclover seed, carloads, points in the Dakotas to interstate destinations in those states, Minnesota, Iowa, northern Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana unreasonable to the extent they exceeded the contemporaneous class D rates. Reparation awarded.

No. 20494, Great West Mill & Elevator Co. v. P. & S. F. The Commission has found unreasonable the rates on grain and grain products, from points in Texas and Oklahoma to destinations in New Mexico in the past to the extent they exceeded rates made by applying scales set forth in an appendix to the report, plus differentials shown in another appendix to be applied to the mileage west of Canyon on the Santa Fe. Reparation was awarded.

No. 24588, Henderson Milling Co. v. B. & O. By Examiner Harold M. Brown. Rates, wheat, points in Michigan and Indiana to Baltimore, Md., between July 30 and Aug. 20, 1929, for export, proposed to be found inapplicable but not unreasonable. Proposed to be found that the domestic rates, on minima varying from the minima on export shipments, were applicable, because all but one shipment were sold in the domestic market. Reparation proposed.

No. 22821, General Mills, Inc., successor to Red Star Milling Co. v. Chicago, Rock Island &

Pacific, the Commission dismisses the complaint on a finding that shipments of wheat from points in Kansas to Wichita, Kan., for milling and forwarding beyond for export were subject to the interstate commerce act. In addition the Commission determined the rates to Wichita, noting that the rates it determined to have been applicable were in excess of those charged.

Switching Rates in Chicago District

J. S. Brown, manager of the transportation department of the Chicago Board of Trade, has filed a brief with the Interstate Commerce Commission in docket No. 19610 pointing out that the authority to determine the reasonableness of intrastate rates lies with the state authorities of Illinois and Indiana and not with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Practically all of the grain elevators within the Chicago switching district are located within the State of Illinois, the great preponderance of the switching movement of grain, as well as of grain products, is intrastate. It is also true that all the flour mills, malt plants and seed houses, and the principal feed manufacturers, are located within the State of Illinois. It would require a tremendous stretch of the imagination to hold that interstate commerce is being discriminated against by the rates on intrastate movements of grain when practically the entire movement of grain within the Chicago switching district is intrastate.

In the report of the Commission in the original case, 177 I. C. C. 669, approximately three and one-half pages are devoted to a discussion of grain, but nowhere in those three and one-half pages is there any statement, directly or inferentially, that the carriers had justified the proposed increases in the grain switching rates, or that they had sustained the burden of proof cast upon them by Paragraph 7 of Section 15 of the Interstate Commerce Act.

There is a very direct relationship between the grain switching rates at a market like Chicago and at other primary grain markets, and these grain switching rates at Chicago, before the order of the Commission in Docket 19610, were relatively higher than the switching rates at the other markets.

Mr. Brown concludes: The Commission cannot enter a 13th Section order in this case on the theory that it has already passed upon the reasonableness of the interstate grain switching rates, because (a) it has never made a specific finding as to the reasonableness of said grain switching rates; (b) the general finding of the Commission in Docket 19610 is predicated upon a qualification that destroys the effect of the finding; (c) if the finding of the Commission can be construed as a specific finding of the reasonableness of the interstate grain switching rates, then it is void, because there is no substantial evidence in the record to support it; (d) the general finding, if it could be construed as a specific finding of the reasonableness of the interstate grain switching rates, is void because the economic conditions have materially and radically changed since the date when the record upon which the finding was made had been closed.

Other complainants who have filed briefs are the Standard Oil Co., Inland Steel Co., the Consumers Co. and others. The effect of the exorbitant switching charge is shown in the movement of crushed stone. In 1926 23,137 cars of crushed stone moved by rail in the Chicago switching district, but in the last two years practically all the stone has moved by truck.

The tax on checks has materially reduced the number of checks in use and encouraged passing of cash. This has automatically increased the volume of currency outstanding, which the U. S. Treasury considers in the same classification as that which is hoarded. Efforts toward revision of the tax law are expected at the next convening of Congress.

Seattle Hearing in Grain Rate Case

At the Seattle hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission an increase in wheat rates between Montana and Seattle was recommended by F. B. Townsend, director of traffic for the Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n, who testified that both railroad men and middle western grain men want an equalization of grain rates between Montana and the Great Lakes and Puget sound regions. Wheat comes to Seattle from the triangle country at 37½ cents a 100 pounds, and goes to Minneapolis and Duluth at 41½ cents, he told the Interstate Commerce Commission. Seattle shippers pointed out that the Great Lakes region now gets 89 per cent of the Montana wheat crop, Seattle and the Pacific northwest receiving only the remaining 11 per cent.

The Idaho Public Utilities Commission proposed that the 2-cent differential which Portland now has on grain rates from some sections of Idaho be extended to include a greater area of that state.

R. R. Voldman, representing the Montana State Railroad Commission, asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to continue its rates on east and west-bound grain and to give Seattle the benefit of a 4-cent hundred-weight differential on wheat from central Montana.—F. K. H.

Large Concrete Country Elevator

The Light Grain & Milling Co., successfully operating a 500-bbl. mill at Liberal, Kan., and a line of elevators, has erected a 250,000-bu. concrete elevator with a head house 179 feet high. It is safe to say this is the tallest country elevator in North America. An electric sign on the roof can be seen a distance of 50 miles.

The structure consists of eight tanks 21x100 ft. each, with a head house 15x34 ft., the latter containing 15 small bins. As in the big terminal houses a belt conveyor is used to carry grain filling the bins and is housed in the cupola.

The fire resistant reinforced concrete construction is aided by avoiding the use of combustible material, about the only material that can burn being the planks in the driveway floor. All electric motors are of the fully-enclosed ventilated type, and anti-friction bearings are fitted thruout.

One of the two frame elevators of 60,000 bus. capacity will be razed to make room for a fire resistive warehouse.



—Courtesy Our Paper
Elevator of Light Grain & Milling Co., Liberal, Kan.

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Warehousemen.—Mortgagee's consent to storage subjects mortgagee's interest to warehouseman's lien for storage charges (Rev. St. 1929, § 14401 (b)).—*Zahner Mfg. Co. v. Harnish. Kansas City Court of Appeals, Missouri. 51 S.W. (2d) 145.*

Notice on Claim on Foreign Shipment.—Failure of shipper or assignee to give notice and commence suit within time (30 days') required by bill of lading covering merchandise shipped to nonadjacent foreign destination and misdelivered defeated assignee's right to recover (49 USCA §§ 81, 90.)—*M. & T. Trust Co. v. Export S.S. Corporation. Supreme Court of New York. 256 N. Y. Supp. 590.*

Damages Awarded for Delay by Telegraph Co.—Where telegraph company delayed delivery of telegram advising against purchase of stocks, addressee held justified in selling stock immediately after learning of defendant's failure to deliver message, as regards right to damages. Plaintiff could testify that, if he had received telegram promptly, he would have canceled order to purchase stocks.—*Davenport v. W. U. Tel. Co. Supreme Court of Montana. 9 Pac. (2d) 172.*

Damages for Failure to Deliver Shipment.—Ordinarily, measure of damages where carrier fails to deliver shipment within reasonable time is difference between market value of goods at time of delivery and time when they should have been delivered. Carrier having notice of peculiar circumstances under which shipment is made, which will result in unusual loss in case of delay, is liable for damage sustained from delay.—*Security Stove & Mfg. Co. v. American Ry. Exp. Co. Kansas City Court of Appeals, Missouri. 51 S.W. (2d) 572.*

Insurance.—Continuous warehouseman's bond providing surety could cancel bond whenever it should see fit, without reason, gave surety right to terminate contract when no longer satisfied to continue bond at old premium rate. Surety on warehouseman's bond providing for terminating suretyship without any reason could, within accrued rights of public, if any, terminate suretyship for any reason or for no reason.—*Massachusetts Bonding & Ins. Co. v. Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co. Kansas City Court of Appeals, Missouri. 49 S.W. (2d) 645.*

Collection of Charges on Reconsigning Shipment.—Partners requesting reconsigning of lumber diverted to them after becoming owners thereof held liable for freight charges under original B/L, notwithstanding provision in reconsignment letter "allowing all charges to follow the car." The original B/L provided that "owner or consignee shall pay the freight." The railroad company, on original consignee's request, diverted the car to such partners, and issued to them a new B/L.—*Wabash Ry. Co. v. Horn. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 40 Fed. (2d) 905.*

Rescission of Sale

McGill Bros. Rice Mill, Stuttgart, Ark., sold a carload of rice to the American Diamalt Co., Cincinnati, O., and made draft with B/L attached, which draft was paid and so marked and the B/L turned over to the railroad company was canceled.

For some reason the Diamalt Company became dissatisfied and got back from the railroad company the B/L and turned back the car of rice to the carrier, obtaining a refund of the money.

McGill Bros. brot suit against the B. & O.

R. R. Co., for the value of the rice, the shipment having been sold by the railroad company, and were given judgment by the Supreme Court of Arkansas Feb. 8, 1932, holding that "In shipper's action against carrier for wrongfully repossessing itself of property, whether there had been complete delivery to consignee and payment of draft held for jury.

"As regards liability to shipper, carrier, after delivering shipment to and receiving payment from consignee, has no lawful right to repossess itself of property."—46 S.W. Rep. (2d) 651.

Truck Operator Defied Commission

One Ooten, fireman at Onawa, Ia., to provide employment for his son, bought a 2-ton truck and hauled grain to market and live stock from Onawa to Sioux City.

The railroad commissioners brot suit to enjoin his operation of the truck route without the license required by the law for a regular route. The defense was that he is not operating a regular route or between fixed termini. The district court of Monona County decided in Ooten's favor and this was upheld by the Supreme Court of Iowa June 24, 1932.—243 N.W. Rep. 329.

Reorganization of the Farm Board is expected soon in an announcement that Edgar Markham will be sec'y and F. H. Bomberger head of the co-operative marketing division. Why not abolish it and free the farmers markets of its depressing influence?



Hess Direct Heat Drier for Country Elevator Plant of John McWilliams, Jr., De Witt, Ark.

Wet Harvest?

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Feedstuffs

Nashville, Tenn.—About 25 members of the Nashville Feed Dealers Ass'n enjoyed an outing and barbeque at Shelby Park on July 21. P. G. Bush was master of ceremonies and R. D. Erwin made an address on "Profitable Business."

Dallas, Tex.—A. L. Ward, head of the educational service of a number of state and national cottonseed products organizations, has been elected executive vice-pres. of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers Ass'n, adding this work to his other duties.

Pigs on pasture need high protein supplements for maximum economical gains, according to recent tests in Missouri. The results of the experiment indicated that normally the higher the percentage of protein supplement fed, the greater the gains.

London, Eng.—The London Corn Exchange Importers Ass'n, Ltd., has been formed here by W. Maurie, W. H. Pinnock, E. W. Grimsdale, G. J. Wilbram, G. Snelling, A. E. James and H. L. Thornbery to protect the importers of feedingstuffs and feed grains.

Seattle, Wash.—Greenacres Golf Course, Bothell, is the location for the Feed Dealers Annual Golf Tournament starting at noon, Aug. 16. A fee of \$2.50 per head includes greens fees, dinner, and entertainment. A number of prizes are offered by the ass'n for proficiency at the game.—Floyd Oles, sec'y, Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington.

Seattle, Wash.—The Board of Governors of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n has opposed federal inspection of hay as unfair, since it does not apply to truck shipments, nor to other terminals than Portland. The Hay Com'tee of the Washington Ass'n, meeting on July 25, disapproved of federal-state inspection and indicated shippers would likely refuse to ship into Oregon subject to such inspection.—Floyd Oles, manager.

New Feed Trade Marks

B. W. Doyle, Doyle Packing Co., Los Angeles, Cal., has filed No. 326,365, a bust representation of a dog, under which appears "Rowdy," for dog food.

The Ohio Farm Buro Service Co., Columbus, O., has filed No. 319,729, the word "Dairy-flex," for dairy feeds.

Kansas City Delivery Rules Changed

Delivery rules of the Feed Futures market of the Kansas City Board of Trade have been changed, effective Dec. 1, 1932, when option delivery of millfeed on futures contracts may be made in 48 lb. sacks.

Until December the present rule, requiring 50 lb. sacks, will remain in force.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton of standard bran, gray shorts and standard middlings for October delivery:

	St. Louis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Shorts *Midds	Bran	Shorts
June 18.....	9.65	10.30	10.35	7.75
June 25.....	9.80	10.70	10.75	8.19
July 1.....	8.75	9.65	9.70	7.30
July 9.....	8.90	10.00	9.75	7.50
July 16.....	9.25	10.60	10.35	7.50
July 23.....	9.10	10.30	10.40	7.35
July 30.....	9.30	10.65	10.40	7.50
Aug. 6.....	9.50	10.75	10.65	7.80

*Chicago delivery.

Sales Depot Established at St. Louis

National Distributors, Inc., has been organized by the Washburn Crosby Co. and has established a sales depot at the national stock yards in St. Louis, locating in a building at the entrance to the yards.

The position is unusually well adapted to prospective and permanent customers. The 196x188 ft. building has a side track from the railroad which will permit loading five cars at a time and has yard trackage which will hold between 80 and 100 cars. In addition it has truck loading facilities to care for the trucks that bring livestock to the yards and want return loads. So it is prepared to ship its commodities to dealers and large consumers in Illinois and Missouri by any carrier.

The depot sells commercial feeds, concentrates, flour and other grain products. To broaden the company's merchandising activities a line of seeds will be added next January, this being a modern convenience that ties in well with dealer wants.

Mutual Feed Dealers Urge Abolition of Farm Board

A resolution asking abolition of the Farm Board was adopted at the 17th annual convention of the Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, held in Jamestown, N. Y., July 21-22.

It came as part of the convention proceedings following a stirring address against the Farm Board and top-heavy bureaucracy wherein Gerald A. Merrick, prominent member of the bar of western New York, urged curtailment of the costs of government. A second resolution denounced government subsidizing of cooperative organizations with public funds.

Taking of state powers by the federal government was criticized by R. Foster Piper, member of the New York state legislature, who urged feed dealers and millers to keep informed on legislative bills and voice disapproval of bills that would harm them. He declared legislators hear too much from those with an ax to grind and not enough from the people affected.

ELECTION placed Joseph O. Doty, East Concord, N. Y., in the president's chair. C. L. Zortman, Edinboro, Pa., was made vice-pres. Lewis Abbott, Hamburg, N. Y., was re-elected sec'y. New members on the board of directors are Roy Mulkie, Union City, Pa., and A. R. Lawrence, Corfu, N. Y.

A boat ride on Lake Chautauqua was included in the entertainment during the two-day convention.

Cottonseed Meal Shows Strength

BY J. M. TRENHOLM

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 6.—The cottonseed meal market, which had advanced during the previous week suffered a severe break on Wednesday which carried prices down \$1.25 per ton. Since that time the market has been advancing steadily, regaining all of its loss and closing the week on the high point of the season with more strength displayed than at any time since the turn in the market.

During the short session on Saturday the market was active and advanced 50 cts. from the previous day. The market closed at \$15.10 for September and \$15.35 for October with trading exceptionally good.

During the week trading in the spot department has kept pace with the future board and the demand has been good with prices advancing steadily. This demand from the consuming trade has absorbed the pressure from the offerings by mills and has enabled traders in August meal on the future board to liquidate that month without decline in value.

Contract Feeding Is Developing

With the greatest corn crop in a number of years developing and a splendid oats crop already harvested, it is expected in many feeding circles that a revival of contract feeding will take place this fall. Iowa, for instance, has prospects for a yield of corn 19% higher than a year ago and 12% above the 5-year average. At the same time the number of cattle on feed in the state is 15% below what it was a year ago, and the spring pig crop has been decreased by 10%.

Low prices on grain and the financial condition of many feeders, aggravated by the banking situation, is expected to push the development of contract feeding. Where one man has cattle and another has feed the two will combine to feed, and contract a share arrangement in the profits. This may extend to include the shipment of western lambs and cattle to the corn surplus regions, where they may be fed in transit.

Where limited lines of credit for feeding purposes are available it may be possible for the feed and grain dealer to fit himself into the contract and sell the concentrates that must supplement home grown grains in any efficient feeding program.

Familiarity with contract feeding methods may help such a merchant establish himself more solidly with his customers, thru giving them information regarding itemizing details of the contract, waivers of liens, weighing conditions and shrinkage, division of shrinkage, death loss, overhead and costs.

Feed Selling Tips

Of great importance to the small feed manufacturer and the retail feed merchant is information which helps him to move his stock. He realizes no profit in a warehouseful of completed feeds and ingredients. The profit comes only with the turnover. Hence it behooves every retailer of feeds to study selling methods and to pass along selling hints to his employees.

A salesman of cemetery lots made an excellent living from what would oftener be looked upon as a sales sideline. Necessarily he came in contact with the same people many times. After selling one of them he was never known to refer to the sale as "the lot I sold you." It was always "the lot you bought." What a subtle way to compliment the good buying judgment of the purchaser, and how effectively it worked.

AN ILLINOIS feed manufacturer and merchant who had spent several years on the road for a large feed mill, applied the principles he learned there to his local retailing. He made frequent visits to his customers, and to his prospective customers, studying their feed problems and working with them to produce better pork, better beef, better hens. He made it his business to be familiar with about everything that might go wrong, and to find the answers. The answer for him was in the cash till at his grinding plant, and it was looked upon as a profitable cash till, that frequently registered turn-over. The merchant talked feed at every opportunity and he made his opportunities.

Exports of Feeds

Exports of feed of domestic origin during June, compared with June, 1931, and for the 12 months ended June, are reported by the Department of Commerce in short tons (000 omitted) as follows:

	June,		12 months ended June,	
	1932.	1931.	1932..	1931.
Hay	44	251	3,366	6,182
Cottonseed cake.....	7,662	...	161,356	35,236
Linseed cake.....	9,512	18,436	210,291	143,842
Other oil cake.....	969	2,745	35,663	28,979
Cottonseed meal.....	422	225	55,032	8,191
Linseed meal.....	881	1,448	9,589	7,928
Other oil meal.....	122	29	1,134	2,220
Oyster shell.....	2,868	3,745	56,672	63,174
Fishmeal	38	395	1,835	.....
Alfalfa meal.....	2	180	1,393	.....
Mixed dairy feed... 113	233	1,912	1,687	.....
Mixed poultry feed. 235	601	4,269	6,009	.....
Other mixed feed.. 217	517	5,810	5,699	.....
All other feed.....	3,668	1,538	53,212	20,428

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Poultry Crop Gain for Fall

Prospects for a larger poultry crop this fall and winter in view of a 7.5% increase in the number of chickens being raised on farms are indicated in the midsummer poultry and egg outlook.

Egg production is not expected to exceed the high totals of last year unless there should be another mild winter, despite a prospective increase of 4 to 5% in the number of layers in farm flocks.

July stocks of eggs in cold storage are 28% less than July a year ago, therefore "the market this year will be relieved of the depressing effect of burdensome stocks of storage eggs."

County Agents in Feed Business

Practice of the Farm Bureau thru its agents in every county of selling feeds, seeds and fertilizer to the farmers and otherwise conducting a general merchandising business in competition with tax paying merchants was severely condemned in an address before the Alabama County Commissioners in convention at Birmingham, Ala., recently by Jeff F. Beeland, vice-pres. of the Alabama Independent Merchants Ass'n. J. C. Hodges, pres. of the Birmingham Grain Exchange, inaugurated this fight last year against this practice of the Farm Bureau, but so far the organization is carrying on its mercantile business, operating in several courthouses.

Mr. Beeland said the Alabama Farm Bureau did a business of \$17,000,000 at a cost of 1.3 per cent in 1929 and 1930. He quoted correspondence from L. S. Bissett, feed service department, which the speaker said showed "that the county agents, thru their director, Dr. L. N. Duncan, are sponsoring the sales and mercantile business of the Allied Mills, Inc., a foreign corporation, which we understand is doing business in Alabama tax free, with the aid of extension workers, in competition with the tax-paying merchants of Alabama."

According to Alabama feed manufacturers, they are not furnished the formula for feeds recommended by the Farm Bureau and are not permitted to submit bids for the Bureau's supply. This, they claim, puts them at an unfair disadvantage since they have to pay taxes to operate in the state.

The attitude of mills, brokers and merchants is that farm agents are hired for their aid in an educational and scientific way to the farmers and not as peddlers.—G. H. W.

Extension of credit to poor credit risks leads many an easygoing feed merchant down a thorny red path to bankruptcy.

Barley for Poultry to Be Investigated

Investigation of the value of barley in feeding poultry will be undertaken by Prof. M. C. Herner, Manitoba Agricultural College, as part of the effort to learn whether or not imported corn can be displaced by Canadian grown barley.

The Canadian Research Council has granted a fund of \$1,000 to assist financing of the experiments. Prof. Herner is seeking information on the possibilities for barley in all poultry rations, in what form the grain should be fed, and in what combinations it is most satisfactory.

Corn Cracker and Grader Needed in Making Poultry Feeds

In preparing poultry and baby chick scratch feeds nothing takes the place of a good corn cutter and grader. It makes the greatest amounts of the proper graded sizes from a minimum quantity of corn, eliminating waste.

This machine, like other machines in the modern elevator's feed grinding unit, must be so located and set up for efficient operation that it requires little attention, if it is to pay maximum returns. Labor in operation of a machine will quickly run up the cost of its product.

A well placed machine is the Unique corn cutter and grader in the plant of the Cecil County Milling Co., Rising Sun, Md. It is served by garner bins in the upper part of the building, and sets well above the floor so that its three grades of cracked corn are run directly into sacks, avoiding laborious stooping and shoveling on the part of employees. Avoiding waste of labor and getting the highest available sales price for a clean, evenly graded product, free from bran, chaff and dust, makes this machine profitable, for its owners. Appearance is a factor in the sale of its finished product.

In nine cases out of ten a feeder will get satisfactory results if he will follow the instructions that come with the feed.

Cheap Egg Mash

For the average farm flock during spring production the following mash mixture or any similar mixture, when used in conjunction with the normal grain feeding, should be sufficient for the maintenance of health and production:

200 lbs. ground yellow corn
100 lbs. very finely ground oats
100 lbs. meat scrap
100 lbs. bran

This mixture is low priced on the basis of present grain and animal by-products prices. In the event there is plenty of liquid skim milk, the meat scrap may be omitted and the birds given milk to drink in place of water.

Feedstuffs Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1931, in tons, were:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.
*Baltimore ..	2,389	2,851	.....	.....
*Chicago	26,989	26,865	70,108	78,475
*Cincinnati ..	210	240	.....	.....
†Kansas City..	1,600	3,140	19,460	21,540
†Los Angeles..	1,980	3,150	.....	.....
*Milwaukee ..	550	570	6,300	7,170
*Minneapolis..	654	1,005	26,942	39,453
*New York....	188	.....	75	.....
*Peoria	8,660	11,820	8,855	13,957
†San Francisco	60	.....	.....	.....

*Millfeed. †Bran and shorts.

New processes have been developed to reduce the time necessary for production of fish meal from 10 to 1½ hours, eliminating bad odors and giving a meal as low in oil as 1%.

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our specialty

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Sales Offices for the Convenience of
Eastern Buyers: Merchants Exchange,
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Poultry Feeds & Feeding

By Lamon & Lee

A book of 247 pages designed to meet the needs of all who are interested in feeds for poultry. Grains, rations and methods used in every section of the U. S. are taken up and discussed to make this book of value in all sections.

In three parts: Part I is devoted to the principles of feeding, explains which elements have been found essential in feeding poultry and tells why certain combinations are made. Every grain or feed-stuff used for poultry is discussed in Part II. Rations for every class of poultry keepers are included in Part III.

An invaluable book which should be in the reference library of every grinder and mixer of feeds for poultry.

Price \$1.75 plus postage.

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Large and Increasing Demand for Yeast Feeds

Faster growth, increased fertility and much greater resistance to disease have been proved so often that yeast in poultry and stock feeds is now considered a necessity by all wise breeders. Yeast is the richest known source of Vitamin B—the growth vitamin—and is rich also in Vitamin E, which produces fertility and stimulates reproduction. Yeast-fed stock and birds have more red corpuscles, fewer bacteria in the digestive tract, and much better digestion.

Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam in your mash feeds will increase your feed sales and profits, give better results to your customers, and bring them back for more. A postcard inquiry will bring the complete story of yeast and yeast feeding by return mail. Write today.

NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO.

Department X, 1730 North Ashland Avenue, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Making Sense of Feeding Science

By M. F. BROBST before Central Retail Feed Dealers Ass'n

You as feed dealers and I as a feed salesman have two common problems of a scientific nature. They must be solved if we are to succeed in our business. These two problems which we have in common are:

First: We must learn how to feed scientifically.

Second: We must learn how to explain scientific feeding to others—principally farmers.

Remember those two points: 1. Learning how to feed. 2. Telling how to feed.

For instance, don't use the word vitamin to farmers without explaining it. Call it "strength"—strength obtained through the use of good clean ingredients of the right kind and amount.

Let's go a little farther. I might be in perfect order, and from a scientific point of view, have every right to respect in describing a balanced ration as diet synchronized with respect to amino acids, hydrocarbons, cellulose structure, and vitamin proportions to facilitate proper metabolism, keeping in mind the metabolic requirement of the specific organism to be nourished.

Now let's say the same thing the way it should be said. A balanced ration is a feed which contains the proper amount of all the food materials. First, it has sufficient high quality protein, which is the body building materials found in meat, eggs, fish, milk and in vegetable by-products like corn gluten, oil meal, soya bean meal, cottonseed meal, etc. Second, a balanced ration must have the proper kind and amount of power and energy giving food such as fats, sugar, and starches obtained from grains, cereal by-products, and packing house by-products. Third, there must also be fiber in a balanced ration. This is the tougher part of the feed which gives it bulk and keeps the bowel of the animal or bird from getting too sluggish. Without fiber there is not enough rough material in the ration to keep the bowel active. We must have good fiber to make a good feed. Fourth, the vitamins furnish the strength in the feed. Without them the feed is wasted, even though all the other parts are there. All the vitamins are more effective in fresh feeds. In the food we eat on the table they come from tomatoes, spinach, lettuce, oranges, beets, peas, carrots, etc. Vitamins are also supplied by sunshine, cod liver oil, wheat bran and middlings—but they are always more effective when the best quality ingredients are used and when they are fresh. Fifth, minerals such as lime and bone are also necessary in the right form and the proper amount to complete a balanced ration.

The impressions gained by the last presentation are:

1. "My feed dealer sure is an honest fellow. He wouldn't sell me anything that isn't right." (Creates confidence.)

2. "My feed dealer knows what he is talking about and he does the farmers a lot of good in this section of the country." (Gains farmers respect.)

3. "A car-door scab can't give you any such help as my feed dealer." (Defeats unfair competition.)

4. "Before I make any changes I'm going to see my friend the feed dealer." (You have made a steady loyal customer.)

Let's take another example. Two men went out to visit a certain farmer to sell him dairy feed for his herd of twelve Holstein cows. One of these men was a feed dealer and the other was a specialty salesman, college trained, with several years of farm experience, and commanding a respectable salary from his firm.

After the usual introduction, the dealer stepped to one side and left the salesman face to face with the farmer who had courteously abandoned his corn cultivator and retired with the two to a shade tree. Mr. Salesman started talking.

"Lactation is the primary interest of the wide-awake dairy man. In order to stimulate and promote lactation, and also to nourish the premature fetus, a highly complicated nutritional problem needs to be solved.

"You will get better production with Plasafe Dairy Feed because it solves this important problem for you," continued the scientific enthusiast. "Thousands of studies in our biological laboratories have established beyond all doubt that Plasafe Dairy Feed not only fulfills the nutritional requirement for maximum lactation and satisfactory gestation, but it does so more efficiently than any other combination of nutrients. We guarantee it to be unsurpassed."

The salesman continued and the dealer watched the effect on the farmer. Out of respect the farmer did not laugh. At first he was wide-eyed and astonished by such a storm of words. Later he started yawning because he did not know what he was hearing. The dealer, being shrewd, took charge saying—

"The way it seems to me, John, is that what a dairyman wants from feed is all the milk he can get and besides that keep the cow in good condition so she can feed the unborn calf. It takes a good feed to do this.

"The Plasafe people have tested their dairy feed and guarantee it. It is a feed that will make lots of milk, keep up the cow's weight and produce a good calf."

During the next fifteen minutes the farmer had admitted to the dealer that his cows had not been keeping up in weight and that carrying their calves seemed to pull them down in weight and milk production. The farmer, getting the point from the dealer and feeling that they were both honest, bought his season's requirements of Plasafe Dairy Feed.

Now, who sold this feed, the salesman or the dealer? The dealer, of course. But did he give any more facts than the salesman? No, perhaps, not as many, in fact this dealer had learned nearly all he knew about dairy feed from this salesman, but what this dealer said to the farmer was understood. What the salesman said was beyond the farmer, yet they both said the same thing. The salesman failed, but the dealer succeeded. Dealers should learn facts, and then learn how to make them clear to farmers. Make sense of selling points. Use science to your advantage by reviewing carefully what you say, what you write and what you print. Sell feed by making sense of feeding science.

Summer Feeding of Dairy Cows Maintains Production

Surprising, it is, how much heat and how many flies a good cow can stand on a full stomach, says Nat N. Allen, University Farm, Minn. When cows fall off in milk production during July and August, the real cause is usually dry, short pastures.

Even if grazing is plentiful many grasses are beginning to go to seed—they are higher in fiber, lower in protein, and less digestible. The cow not only gets insufficient nutrients, but if the pasture is short, she gets insufficient roughage. Some bulky feed should be given in addition to grain. For this purpose, turning the cows in on an emergency pasture, such as sweet clover, is an excellent plan where possible.

When pastures are short, the grain ration should contain more protein than is necessary in the spring, a grain mix similar to that fed during the winter. Some such mixture as ground barley and ground oats, to which has been added cottonseed, linseed, or gluten meal, will serve well. Cows producing 25 pounds of milk or more should be fed grain at the rate of about a pound for each 4 or 5 pounds of milk. The amount of extra roughage needed will depend on the condition of the pasture, but should be adequate to provide a full feed.

With reasonably good cows, the returns for extra feeding will be seen not only right now, but also next winter because the cows will remain in better condition.

Death of M. L. Barbeau

Malcolm L. Barbeau died unexpectedly of heart failure at his home in Silver Creek, N. Y., July 31.

Mr. Barbeau was a mechanical engineer with a high reputation as a feed milling expert. Scientific methods of feeding required exactness in proportions of ingredients and to gain this end he had devoted much study to the manufacture of pelleted feeds both in America and abroad.

His happy knack of conveying to the prospective buyer his own technical knowledge in a lucid and convincing manner did much to make the catalogs and other publicity matter of the S. Howes Co. so interesting to the reader. He was treasurer of the S. Howes Co., well known manufacturers of grain cleaning machinery.

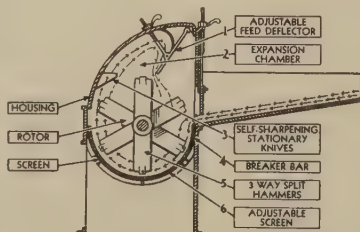
Surviving him are a widow, one son, Louis, and a brother, Alexis, all of Silver Creek.



M. L. Barbeau, Deceased.

Reduce Grinding Costs

By an entirely new principle "THE RESCHKE HAMMER MILL" reduces grinding cost, increases capacity.



Our circular tells about it

Write the
RESCHKE MACHINE WORKS CO.
Wichita, Kansas

Meeting Trucker Competition

By D. J. SCHUH, Executive Secretary, Cincinnati Board of Trade, Before Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Long distance hauling by motor truck certainly is a legitimate part of our transportation scheme. The fact that it is taking business from the steam and the electric carriers, and is destroying the business of the old line country elevator is the BIG problem. We discussed it in Cincinnati with the General Agents of five of the steam roads hauling grain into Cincinnati. Representatives from the L&N and the Southern were also present. The last conference was held April 29, 1932. At the conference of March 22, the carriers agreed to make a careful study of the problem and come to our next meeting with an answer. We received from the carriers a letter:

"Cincinnati, June 8, 1932.

Mr. D. J. Schuh, Executive Secretary, Cincinnati Board of Trade, Inc.

Dear Sir—With reference to conference recently held at the Hotel Sinton concerning rates on grain to Cincinnati from points in Indiana and Ohio within a radius of 75 or 80 miles of Cincinnati, to meet truck competition:

This matter has been given very careful consideration by the carriers interested, who have concluded that it will be impossible at this time to consider favorably the proposition submitted. You can, we believe, readily appreciate that any reductions made in the rates on grain to Cincinnati cannot be confined to this point, but would of necessity spread to Louisville, Indianapolis and all other markets, and would simply result in breaking down the general basis now applicable to grain, grain products and by-products throughout the territory.

We feel that the railroads, restricted as they are to the business of transportation, cannot hope to compete with other transportation agencies not confined by law or otherwise to the transportation business, but who are privileged to engage in the business of buying and selling the goods they transport. With this in mind, and considering the further fact as above stated, that any change to Cincinnati could only result in a general reduction, we are forced to say that the rates to Cincinnati cannot be changed at this time."

That answer says that the carriers cannot meet the situation with a reduction in rates. What other weapon have they? Are the carriers any different than the farmer? The Illinois farmer receives 20c a bushel for his wheat and the steam carriers receive 26c for handling it to New England. That condition cannot continue.

Our attitude toward the railroads has been and is the friendliest, but none of us can sit by and allow our plants to be idle because we want the steam carriers to continue in the enjoyment of war time rates.

Transportation is indispensable. The future of transportation concerns every one of us. We must agree that when it is hide-bound with tradition, regulation and obsolescence every one suffers. Again we must agree that the time is here for all to co-operate in developing modern and efficient transportation systems. Their development, however, means nothing if their use is placed beyond our ability to pay. Therefore, the system or systems offering co-ordinated service on a fair competitive basis will receive the patronage and will survive. As we see the steam railroad situation, it is a problem to be solved by the operators. They must look for another answer than "we cannot reduce our rates—if we do, the other fellow will go us one better and we will be right back where we started."

Use of a sack or two of prepared feed at a time hardly gives it a chance to prove its worth. Feeding it over a definite period will give it an opportunity to demonstrate its value.

A hen has a lot of parasites to avoid, at least nine species of lice, several more of mites, and two of fleas, some of which are large enough in numbers to cause serious injury. With parasites cutting down production, opportunity comes to the feed man who sells poultry remedies.

Merchandising Plans Pay, Says Council

The selling plan of the National Feed Merchandising Council has been an advantage to every member of the feed industry, according to a letter sent to members by Chairman W. E. Suits, Chicago. His letter states:

This is the time of the year which in the past has been a period for heavy future bookings of feeds and it is, therefore, appropriate that at this time the National Feed Merchandising Council calls attention to the agreed terms of bookings. Herewith is a copy of the accepted six rules covering sales of feeds for future delivery:

1. No sales to be made for shipment beyond 60 days from date of sale.
2. No extension to be made in date of shipment except for a period not to exceed 60 days and then only provided a carrying charge of 25c ton for each 15-day period or fraction thereof is made and paid.
3. No sale to be made with price guaranteed against market decline.
4. No sale to be repriced or rewritten.
5. No sale to be cancelled unless buyer pays market loss if any.
6. In the event of cancellation, every reasonable effort will be put forth by the seller to collect any loss.

We believe emphatically that the adoption in 1930 of this feed marketing plan by the feed manufacturers, supported by the retailers, has saved this industry an enormous sum in market losses, with the almost continuous market decline since its adoption.

Great care should be exercised on the part of the entire group to avoid any action which might be construed as a violation of the agreement, and any indications of violations should be carefully investigated and proved before they are accepted as facts. Practically all of the feed manufacturers have agreed to this plan, and they are keeping their promise. There is every reason for maintaining the plan indefinitely. It is the only way yet devised to make this business safe and sane for both manufacturers and retailers.

Barter Days Are Back

When Roy Ramsey of the Palmyra Feed, Fuel & Supply Co., at Palmyra, Wis., found business slipping from his grasp because the farmers ran out of money he instituted a modern version of the old trading posts. He opened a wholesale butter and egg station.

Farmers could bring in their eggs, butter, or live poultry and trade them at the market value for feeds, fuel and supplies handled by Mr. Ramsey. Farm women, who seem to have charge of the birds on most farms, brought in their eggs and returned homeward with feeds. Farmers brought in produce and exchanged it for grinding and mixing service.

The eggs, poultry and other produce accumulated by Mr. Ramsey were graded, loaded on a truck, and sent on to the terminal and city markets, to be exchanged for cash that would pay his bills.

Mr. Ramsey has a 28-inch attrition mill and a modern feed mixer in his plant, and performs a complete grinding and mixing service, making up special formulas on order as well as doing ordinary grinding. A stock of concentrate ingredients is kept on hand to mix with grain ground.

The plan is not unlike the "wampum" plan of Henry Field, at Shenandoah, Iowa's newest republican candidate for senator, as a trade and cash builder.

Henry Field's seed stores in the middlewest, which should hardly be termed seed stores, since they handle such a variety of commodities, including shoes, harness, clothing and groceries, have become regular trading posts, where the farmers can dispose of their produce for cash or trade. If the trade plan is accepted Mr. Field's lieutenants will give the farmer several percent more for his commodity.

If the farmer does not want the merchandise immediately he can accept in its place a form of trade certificate issued by the company, commonly called "wampum" by those who use it. These certificates can be used to purchase merchandise from the company any time at their face value.

A Half and Half Protein for Pigs

Texas produces a great deal of cotton, the principal by-product of which is cottonseed meal, sold in immense quantities for local feeding and to the feed lots of the west and middle west. Constantly seeking to find new uses for cottonseed meal that will help to consume the surplus product available, the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station has for several years studied the effects of feeding cottonseed meal to hogs. Its period of study from 1924 to 1928, inclusive, is brought to light in the station's Bulletin No. 410.

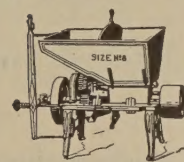
In 4½ years of study one of the principal experiments was feeding varying amounts of cottonseed meal to growing and fattening pigs to learn how much might safely be included in the rations. This was finally settled at 9%, an amount that alone gives the pig insufficient protein ration and must be further supplemented with the equivalent of about 4% tankage, or a half gallon of skim milk per pig per day.

Fattening hogs were found to respond better when fed a protein of half cottonseed meal and half tankage by weight than when fed tankage alone. The mixture was fed free choice in self-feeders safely. This ration was improved by addition of salt and limestone to supply the mineral deficiencies of the cottonseed meal.

BOWSER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSER CO.
SOUTH BEND INDIANA

What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Linseed meal, cake
Blood, dried	Meat meal, scrap
Bone meal	Mill feeds
Brewer's dried grains	Minerals
Buttermilk, dried,	Mineral mixtures
semi-solid	Molasses
Calcium, carbonate,	Oyster shell, crushed
phosphate	Peanut meal
Cocoonut oil meal	Peat moss
Cod liver oil	Phosphates, rock
Charcoal	Potassium, chlorid
Commercial feeds	iodide
Corn germ meal	Poultry grits
Cottonseed meal,	Salt
cake	Sardine oil
Feed mixers	Screenings
Feed concentrates	Sesame meal
Feeders for mills	Skim milk, dried
Fish meal	Soybean, meal
Formulas	Tankage
Gluten, feed, meal	Vegetable oil
Hammer mills	Yeast for feeding
Iodine	

Information Bureau

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Feed Sales in Prospect

Opportunity has returned to stock feeders with the "feeding margin" between the average market price for fat cattle and the purchase price of stockers and feeders at the terminal markets around \$3. It will pay to fill the feed lot again.

Prospects of the market for fat stock staying up or even going higher are in the light movement of feeder cattle to the country which has prevailed thruout the year, the record of movement of feeder cattle from the 12 principal markets to the Corn Belt states for the past 6 months showing a drop of 30% compared with a year ago, and 46% compared with two years ago.

Further, corn prospects were never better. If the bountiful hopes of corn raisers are realized corn will not only be plentiful but feeders can expect to feed profitably. The supply of fall pasture and roughage seems assured.

Finances are a source of trouble. Cattle banks have closed up so tight that in many cases it will be very difficult for even the most experienced feeders with enviable reputations to get financial backing for filling their feed lots. But hope on this score is held by new provisions for easier credit thru the Reconstruction Finance Corp., and it is not only possible but likely that the banks will loosen up when they see feeding margins that insure the feeder a profit.

A way around the financing situation has been put into practice in many sections with contract arrangements between the operators of feed lots and those who have the feed on hand, whereby each shares proportionately in the profits. Extension of contract feeding may be expected.

Where does this put the man who supplies feed grains and concentrates? It must mean for him a quick turn-over of the stocks he carries, and while it may mean some credit business, it will likewise mean the extension of credit on a sounder basis, under terms that may be expected to make it pay. At the same time, where a feeder is able to finance himself, it will mean cash in the till on a profitable basis. That much at least has been learned by feed grinders, mixers and dealers during the unprofitable seasons thru which we have just passed.

Adulterations and Misbrandings

Elk City Cotton Oil Co., Elk City, Okla., pled guilty to a charge of shipping a quantity of misbranded cottonseed meal from Oklahoma into Texas on or about Oct. 15, 1930, filed on Nov. 14, 1931, by the U. S. attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma. Tags attached to the sacks of cottonseed meal declared it to contain not less than 43% protein and not more than 12% crude fiber, whereas analysis showed it contained 39.92% crude protein and 12.8% crude fiber. The company was fined \$50 and costs.

"Our Vanishing Freedom" is a series of radio talks by Merle Thorpe dealing with the growth of government functions, being broadcast Saturday evenings at 10:15 eastern standard time over a network of 39 stations.

Hay Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1931, in tons, were:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.
Baltimore	21	64	.....	.....
Chicago	747	4,459	438	161
Cincinnati	352	2,079	.....	.....
Fort Worth	44	.....	88	.....
Kansas City	7,440	6,444	1,656	2,028
Milwaukee .....	.....	72	.....	.....
Minneapolis	574	1,312	.....	15
Montreal	555	682	863	954
New York	426	.....	.....	.....
Peoria	20	740	10	110
San Francisco	1,267	.....	.....	.....

Purchase and Sale of Grain by Grade

By H. F. PRUE, FEDERAL SUPERVISOR, TOLEDO,
BEFORE OHIO DEALERS

It is indeed regrettable that there is not a greater percentage of elevator operators in the state of Ohio purchasing grain from the farmer on a grade basis. A farmer who has exercised care in the selection of seed for his crop and who has carefully grown, harvested and threshed it, is entitled to a higher price for his grain when tendered for sale. If you purchase grain from the farmer on a flat price basis you are asking this conscientious farmer to take a discount on his good grain in order that the average quality of your purchases will coincide with the flat price paid. Such a practice tends to discourage crop improvement work. It is a simple task to determine the grade of grain tendered for sale at your elevator. It is unnecessary to grade each wagon-load since the grain from one farm runs fairly uniform. Most grain is ultimately inspected when it reaches a terminal market and if such inspection discloses a lower quality and must consequently be discounted below the price you paid the farmer for it, you are taking money from your till and placing it in the pocket of a producer of inferior grain.

Therefore, be fair to yourself and others by purchasing your grain on the same basis that you are obliged to sell it.

Advantages of Federal Appeal.—Records indicate that you now enjoy a most efficient and reliable inspection service. In addition to your inspection service rendered by licensed inspectors you have an organization known as Federal Grain Supervision that functions much in the same manner as our courts of justice. An interested party in a grain transaction who contends that the inspector's grade is incorrect may appeal to a district Federal Supervisor for a re-examination (a re-sampling of the car), a review (a second consideration of all the grading factors), a re-trial (the possibility of an error), and reversal or modification which would constitute a raising or lowering of the grade or a slight increase or decrease in one of the grading factors that might influence either a premium or discount.

Considerable grain has been contracted during the past year on the basis of a specified moisture content, and certain test weight. Numerous appeals have been entertained by Federal Grain Supervision on grain sold under such specifications. In such cases it is evident that the cause for appeal is to eliminate controversy between buyer and seller on some particular grading factor rather than a contention that the licensed inspector's numerical grade is incorrect.

A wide-awake, conscientious shipper studies carefully the grading factors responsible for the grade of this grain at the time of inspection. He insists upon a second consideration by means of a re-inspection or Federal Appeal on corn showing 17.8% moisture, wheat weighing 57.5 lbs., oats showing 6% other colors and numerous other slight deficiencies or excesses of percentages and test weight.

Uniformity of grading between markets is highly satisfactory. Much credit is due the grain trade for its co-operation in furnishing appeal gradings on such shipments.

Crop Improvement in the Northwest

By H. R. SUMNER, SEC'Y, NORTHWESTERN
CROP IMPROVEMENT ASS'N

The work of the Ass'n for the past four years has been directed toward a solution of the problems of mixed grain, inferior varieties and smut.

The number of pure seed fields in the two Dakotas increased from 130 in 1927 to 1,164 in 1930. Within three years nearly every community had a supply of pure, quality seeds. Pure seed must be available before it is possible to eliminate production of mixed, inferior quality crops.

During the past four years the Ass'n has presented its suggestions and ideas before farmers in 491 meetings and have obtained the fine co-operation of several counties in developing intensive crop improvement campaigns. The number of inspected seed fields in Minnesota increased from 561 in 1927 to 1,202 in 1930.

Many inquiries about new varieties of grain, smut control, soil management, seed supplies, ergot, fertilizers and other problems relating to crop production are handled by the Ass'n.

The commercial value of new wheat varieties is studied and investigated by the Ass'n in order to curtail the distribution of inferior wheats.

The farmers have responded with more and better treating methods so that regardless of unfavorable weather conditions for smut infection, the Ass'n claims partial responsibility for the reduction of smutty wheat received at the terminals this past year. The receipts of smutty wheat at Minneapolis declined from 18% in the 1930 crop to 6% in 1931.

More than two thousand elevator managers have attended our meetings during the past three years. The local grain buyers exert tremendous influence upon the kind and quality of seed planted by their patrons. The Ass'n encourages the managers and supplies them with reliable information about varieties, to be passed on to the farmers.

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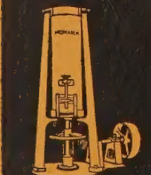
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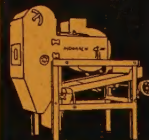
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